

ALMASTER

Action Pack12 / Tawjihi / First Semester

الماستر في اللغة الانجليزية

توجيهي علمي و أدبي / الفصل الأول

اعداد الأستاذ

سامر عبانه

ماجستير انجليزي- لغويات / جامعة اليرموك
بكالوريوس في اللغة الانجليزية وأدبها / جامعة اليرموك

0770720947

Contents

Unit one	3
Unit two	48
Unit three	75
Unit four	97
Derivation	118

سامر عباينه



Initial test اختبار أولي

A: Which word is different?

- (track, rugby, court, pitch)
- (journalist, clerk, playwright, rink)
- (confident, tense, upset, worried)
- (oars, poet, bat, goggles)
- (muscle, eyelids, skates, heartbeat)
- (wind, coal, gas, paper)

B: Complete the sentences with phrasal verbs:

wake up يستيقظ	settle down يستقر	take place يحدث
get started يبدأ	meet up يلتقي	look around يلقي نظره

- Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story.....?
- I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't..... early enough.
- When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and
- If you're free at the weekend, let's.....and go shopping together.
- I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and.....
- I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should..... right now!

Answers: 1-take place 2-wake up 3-settle down 4-meet up 5-look around 6-get started

C: Find six natural sources of power

جد ستة مصادر طاقة طبيعية

qklfossilfuelsamsiwindplfwaterqkld
woodghelwavessmfysolarenergybc

Answers 1-fossil fuels وقود احفوري 2-wind رياح 3-water ماء
4-wood خشب 5-waves أمواج 6-solar energy طاقه شمسيه

D: Complete the sentences with words from the box

energy طاقة	grateful ممتن	headlines عناوين
helmet خوذة	lawyer محامي	likely محتمل

- I am studying hard because I want to be a.....
- When you ride a bike, you should always wear a.....
- Thank you so much! We are very.....
- Do you think it is..... to rain tomorrow?
- I always look at the newspapers....., but I don't always read the articles.
- Solar panels generate..... from the sun.

Answers 1-lawyer 2-helmet 3-grateful 4-likely 5-headlines 6-energy

E: Choose the correct words

اختر الكلمات الصحيحة

- 1- We're going to Aqaba again (**in / on**) the summer.
- 2- Mahmoud was walking home when the **rain** started.
It was very **heavy**, so he (**must / can't**) have got very wet.

Answers 1-in 2-must

F: Complete the sentences with the cooking verbs

أكمل الجمل بأفعال الطبخ

boils يغلي / **fry** يقلي / **melts** يذوب / **mix** يخلط /
roast يشوي لحم / **season** يبهر / **slice** يقطع / **sprinkle** يرش

- 1- When you heat cheese, it.....
- 2- Put some flour and sugar in a bowl andthem together.
- 3- You need a sharp knife tothe bread.
- 4- Heat the water until it.....
- 5- Put the eggs in oil or butter tothem.
- 6-..... some salt and pepper over the potatoes to..... them.
- 7-..... the meat in the oven.

Answers 1-melt 2-mix 3-slice 4-boil 5-fry 6-Sprinkle /season 7-Roast

Unit 1

Information technology

تكنولوجيا المعلومات

Quotation: Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?

➡ **“Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is the most important.”**

Bill Gates (1955 CE-)

التكنولوجيا مجرد أداة ويبقى المعلم العنصر الأهم في تحفيز الأطفال وتشجيعهم على العمل معا

-Technology is a useful and effective way of involving children. Teachers can't be replaced.

Vocabulary مفردات الوحدة الأولى

- 1- **access** (معلومات حاسوب) يدخل (verb) to find information, especially on a computer.
access (noun) accessible (adjective)
- 2- **blog** مدونة الكترونية / سجل انترنت (noun) a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style . blog (verb)
- 3- **calculation** حساب (noun) a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value. calculate (verb)
- 4- **computer chip** شريحة حاسوب (رقاقة) (noun) a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current
- 5- **email exchange** تبادل / تراسل ايميلات (noun) a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one . email (verb)
- 6- **filter** برنامج حماية (فلتر) (noun) a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer. filter (verb)
- 7- **floppy disk** قرص مرن (noun) a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information.
- 8- **ICT** تكنولوجيا اتصال ومعلومات (n.abbrev.) Information and Communication Technology
- 9- **identity fraud** انتحال شخصية (noun) illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things
- 10- **PC** حاسوب شخصي (noun) an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time
- 11- **post** يرسل (من خلال الانترنت) (verb) to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it. post (noun)
- 12- **privacy settings** اعدادات الخصوصية (noun) controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information.
- 13- **rely on** يعتمد على (phrasal verb) to have trust or confidence in something or someone. reliable (adjective)
- 14- **sat nav system** (noun) satellite navigation system نظام ملاحة فضائي a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place
- 15- **security settings** اعدادات الأمان (noun) controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses
- 16- **smartphone** هاتف ذكي (noun) a mobile phone with advanced computing technology
- 17- **social media** وسائط اجتماعية (noun) social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs
- 18- **tablet computer** حاسوب لوحي (noun) a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit
- 19- **user** مستخدم (noun) a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine
- 20- **web-building program** برنامج انشاء موقع (noun) a software that helps you to create a website.

- 21- **web hosting** رعاية موقع (noun) the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites.
- 22- **whiteboard** لوح لمس (noun) a touchscreen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students
- 23- **World Wide Web** شبكة الانترنت (noun) an information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another.

تمارين المفردات

A: Which of the following would you use to ... ?

(blog , email exchange , social media , tablet computer , whiteboard)

- 1-record interviews with people?
- 2-share information with students in another country?
- 3-watch educational programmes in class?
- 4- ask another student to check your homework?
- 5- write an online diary?

Answers: 1-tablet computer 2-email exchange 3-whiteboard 4-social media 5-blog

B: Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases اشرح الفرق بالمعنى

- 1- to **share ideas** يشارك افكار (give your ideas to others)
- to **compare ideas** يقارن أفكار (how ideas are similar or different)
- 2- to **create a website** ينشئ موقع ويب (construct a website)
- to **contribute to a website** يساهم في موقع ويب (offer work to a website)
- 3- to **research information** يبحث معلومات (to use sources to find information)
- to **present information** يقدم معلومات (give results of research)
- 4- to **monitor what is happening** يراقب ما يحدث (you know what is happening and you are following developments)
- to **find out what is happening** يكتشف ما يحدث (you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it)
- 5- to **give a talk to people** يلقي حديث للناس (give a speech to people)
- to **talk to people** يتحدث مع الناس (an informal discussion)
- 6- to **show photos** يعرض صور (show people photos that you have)
- to **send photos** يرسل صور (send photos to someone over the Internet or by post)

C: Complete : (on / about / in / out / with)

- 1- to **know**dangers of the Internet
- 2- to **connect**..... people on the Internet
- 3- to **turn**..... privacy settings
- 4- to **give**..... personal information
- 5- to **fill**..... a form

Answers 1-know about عن يعرف 2-connect with يتصل مع 3-turn on يشغل 4-give out يسلم 5-fill in يملأ

D: Match the descriptions with the words.

(computer chip , calculation , floppy disk , smartphone , program , PC , World Wide Web)

- 1- a mobile phone that connects to the Internet
- 2- a very small piece found inside every computer
- 3- a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers
- 4- a computer designed for one person to use
- 5- when you use maths to work out an answer
- 6- all the information shared by computers through the Internet

Answers:1-smartphone 2-computer chip 3-floppy disk 4-PC 5-calculation 6-world wide web

E: Choose the correct word

- 1- Modern computers can run a lot of.....(programs / models) at the same time.
- 2- You can move around the computer screen using a..... (tablet / mouse).
- 3- From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a.....(decade / generation).
- 4- A..... (laptop / tablet) doesn't need a keyboard.
- 5- The television was first(invented / developed) by John Logie Baird.

Answers : 1-programs برامج 2-mouse ماوس 3-decade عقد 4-tablet تاب 5-invented اخترع

F: Complete the sentences

models موديلات / programs برامج / laptop محمول / حاسوب محمول /
smartphones هواتف ذكية / calculations حسابات

- 1- Although they are pocket-sized, are powerful computers as well as phones.
- 2- My brother is learning how to write computer
- 3- I need to make a few before I decide how much to spend.
- 4- Mobile phones used to be huge. Early were as big as bricks!
- 5- I can close the lid of my and then put it in my bag.

Answers: 1-smartphones 2-programs 3-calculations 4-models 5-laptop

G : Answer the following questions.

- 1- Which of these is an invention اختراع – the TV or gravity جاذبية? Explain your answer.

The TV because it is man-made.

- 2- What is the difference between a smartphone and an ordinary عادي mobile phone?

A smartphone has Internet access.

- 3- If you need to make a calculation, what do you usually use?

A calculator

- 4- Which would you rather have – a PC, a tablet or a laptop? Why?

- 5- Do you usually use a floppy disk? If not, what do you use?

(4+5 Students' own answers)

Self assessment: Fill in the spaces with suitable words from the lists

A

**rely on / social media / access / email / blog / whiteboard / filter / technology/
cameras / floppy / model**

- 1-When you are using a computer, think about thethat is needed for it to work.
- 2-The first computerwas so large that it needed a large room.
- 3-Thedisk meant that information could be shared between computers.
- 4- It is likely that all aspects of everyday life willa computer program.
- 5-Many classrooms now use a..... as a computer screen.
- 6-Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a(an online diary).
- 7-Most young people communicate through....., by which they send each other photos and messages via the Internet.
- 8- Teachers can ask students towhat they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school.
- 9-Most computers have....., so you can also see the people you are talking to.
- 10- Some people wonder what would happen if criminals managed to..... their passwords.

**Answers: 1-technology 2-model 3-floppy 4-rely on 5-whiteboard 6-blog
7-social media 8-email 9-cameras 10-access**

B

helmet /fry / invented / smartphones / get started /take place

- 1- Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story.....?
- 2- Although they are pocket-sized..... are powerful computers as well as phones.
- 3- When you ride a bike, you should always wear a.....
- 4- The television was first by John Logie Baird
- 5- Put the eggs in oil or butter to.....them.

Answers :1-take place 2-smartphones 3-helmet 4-invented 5-fry

C

boils / security settings / mouse / tablet / wake up/ lawyer

- 1-I am studying hard because I want to be a.....
- 2- I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't..... early enough.
- 3- You can move around the computer screen using a.....
- 4- Heat the water until it.....
- 5- A..... doesn't need a keyboard.

Answers : 1-lawyer 2-wake up 3-mouse 4-boils 5-tablet

D

programs / headlines / calculation / boils / settle down / melts

- 1- When you heat cheese, it.....
- 2- When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and
- 3- Modern computers can run a lot of.....at the same time.
- 4- Ais when you use maths to work out an answer.
- 5- I always look at the newspaper..... , but I don't always read the articles.

Answers 1-melts 2-settle down 3-programs 4-calculation 5-headlines

E

get started / programs / mix / models /energy / roast

- 1-You must..... the meat in the oven.
- 2- I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should..... right now!
- 3- Solar panels generate..... from the sun.
- 4- Put some flour and sugar in a bowl andthem together.
- 5- Mobile phones used to be huge. Early were as big as bricks!

Answers: 1-roast 2-get started 3-energy 4-mix 5-models

F

meet up/ floppy disk / generation / decade / calculations / likely / World Wide Web

- 1-.....is all the information shared by computers through the Internet
- 2- If you're free at the weekend, let's.....and go shopping together.
- 3- Do you think it is..... to rain tomorrow?
- 4- I need to make a few before I decide how much to spend.
- 5- From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a.....

Answers: 1-World Wide Web 2-meet up 3-likely 4-calculations 5-decade

G

season /access / look around / invention / laptop / grateful / programs

- 1- My brother is learning how to write computer
- 2- I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and.....
- 3- Thank you so much! We are very.....
- 4- I can close the lid of my and then put it in my bag.
- 5-Sprinkle some salt and pepper over the potatoes to..... them.

Answers : 1-programs 2-look around 3-grateful 4-laptop 5-season

Reading comprehension

تاريخ الحاسوب The history of computers

When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for it to work. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old. It is believed that this was the first ever computer.

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE. It was followed by the computer mouse two years later. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. It was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared. Today, most people use their mobile phones every day.

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that are capable of doing even more than this.

Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

***Read the following texts carefully , and then answer all the questions that follow.**

A: When you are using a computer, think about the technology **that (the technology)** is needed for **it (a computer)** to work. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece **that (a metal machine)** was more than 2,000 years old. It is believed that **this (a metal machine)** was the first ever computer.

- 1- Where was the first ever computer found?
- 2-How old is the metal machine?
- 3-Which country is mentioned in the text?

Answers :1- on the seabed in Greece 2-2,000years old 3-Greece

B: In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large that **it (one such model)** needed a room **that (a room)** was 167 square metres to accommodate **it (one such model)**. During **that decade (1940s)**, scientists in England developed the first computer program. **It (the first computer program)** took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

- 1-Quote the sentence which indicates that the first modern computers were huge.
 - What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?
 - 2-Write down the sentence which shows that the first computers were slow.
 - 3-The first large model of computers was made in.....
 - 4-A.....means a small piece inside a computer which is used to store information.
- A-computer program B-first generation C-one calculation D-computer chip

Answers: 1-One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it. 2-It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. 3-1940s 4-D

C:The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, **which (the floppy disk)** meant that information could be shared between computers. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home. In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. It was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared. Today, most people use **their (most people)** mobile phones every day.

1- There are many inventions اختراعات that were completed between 1962 CE and 1983 CE. Write down three of them

-List the inventions اختراعات that were completed between 1962 CE and 1983 CE.

2-Find a phrase in the text which means (the Internet).

3- a-The computer mouse was produced in.....

a-1962

b- 1964

c-1971

d- 1974

4-Which invention helped in sharing information?

a-PC

b- computer mouse

c- computer screen

d- floppy disk

5-People weren't able to purchase a laptop before.....

a-1990CE

b-1971CE

c-1974CE

d-1983CE

Answers 1- The first computer game / the computer mouse/ the floppy disk

2-World Wide Web 3-b 4-d 5-d

D:What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches **which (watches)** can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses **that (glasses)** are capable of doing even more than **this (doing the same as mobile phones)**. Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will **rely on** a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

1-What does the underlined phrasal verb (**rely on**) mean?

2-The text mentions future inventions which could replace محل يحل smartphones.

Mention two of them.

Answers :1-to have trust 2-watches and glasses



استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف Using technology in class

Young people love learning but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. بطريفة ممتعة ومثيرة للتحدي.

Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms. عن كيف تستطيع اعطي حديثا اليوم سوف في الصفوف الاردنية.

Here are some ideas: هنا بعض الافكار:

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on. العديد من الصفوف الان تستخدم كاشاشة حاسوب. كنتيجة, المعلمون يستطيعوا العرض على اللوح امام الصف. المعلمون يستطيعوا من ثم use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews, and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work. في بعض البلدان, الحواسيب اللوحية available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews, and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.

Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog (an online diary) either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. They can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can post photos and messages. Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog (an online diary) either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. They can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can post photos and messages.

Most young people communicate through social media, by which they send photos and messages via the Internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. يتواصلوا عبر social media, by which they send photos and messages via the Internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read.

Teachers can ask students to summarise تلخيص information about what they have learnt in class في الصف in the same way بنفس الطريقة. If students learn to summarise ان يلخصوا quickly, they will be able to use هذه المهارة ان يستخدموا in future مستقبلًا.

We all like to send emails ارسال ايميلات, don't we كذلك? **Email exchanges** تبادل الايميلات are very useful مفيد جدا in the classroom في الصف. Teachers can ask students to email ارسال ايميلات what they have learnt لما تعلموه of a similar age من عمر مشابهه at another school بمدرسة اخرى. They could as a result كنتيجة, even email ارسال ايميلات students حتى in another country في بلد آخر. and help ومساعدة students can then share information ثم share المعلومات and help each other بمهارات with tasks بعضهم البعض.

Another way of communicating للتواصل with other schools مع مدراس اخرى is through talking to people للناس over the computer الحاسوب. Most computers have cameras لها كاميرات, so you can كذلك تستطيع also see ايضا رؤية the people الذين تحدثهم. In this way بهذه الطريقة, students who are studying English الانجليزية in Jordan في الاردن can see what students are doing في انجلترا in England ماذا الطلاب يمكن ان يروا in the classroom في الصف while they are speaking معهم يتحدثون to them.

You can also use this system لادعوة to invite guest speakers عبر الحاسوب to give talks محاضرات over a computer. For example, scientists العلماء or teachers او المعلمون from another country من بلد آخر could give a lesson درس to the class للصف. If you had لو كان لديك this type of lesson هذا النوع of lesson, the students الطلاب would be سيكونوا very excited جدا مهتمين جدا.

Students often use computers الحواسيب at home في البيت if they have them لو كانت لديهم. Students can use استخدام social media وسائل التواصل on their computers في حواسيبهم to help them لمساعدتهم with their studies بدراساتهم, including asking other students asking questions طرح اسئلة to check and compare their work ومقارنة أعمالهم, and sharing ideas وتشارك الافكار. The teacher المعلم must be part جزء of the group ما يحدث to monitor لمراقبة what is happening من المجموعة.

Thank you شكرا for listening للاستماع Does anyone have هل لدى احد any questions أي أسئلة?

***Read the following texts carefully , and then answer all the questions that follow.**

A: Young people love learning, but **they (Young people)** like learning even more if **they (Young people)** are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.

Here are some ideas:

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. **As a consequence,** teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

- 1-What is the function of the underlined phrase (**As a consequence**)
- 2-Teachers benefit from websites using whiteboards to teach and help students. Mention two examples.
- 3-Find in the text أوجد في النص
a- a sentence which acts as an introduction مقدمه
b- a sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about موضوع الحديث
- 4-Teachers can use a whiteboard in the class to do many things. Write down four of them.

Answers :1-consequence

2-Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music

3-a- Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way.

b- Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.

4- to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages

B: In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.

Teachers can perhaps ask **their (Teachers)** students to start writing a blog, either about **their (students)** own lives or as if **they (students)** were someone famous. **They (students)** can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example **they (students)** can post work, photos and messages.

- 1-Writing an online diary can be done in different ways. What are they?
- 2-Write down two tasks that students can use tablets with?
- 3-According to the text , how can students contribute to the website?

Answers : 1-either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous.

2-showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.

3- Students can post work, photos and messages

C: Most young people communicate through social media, by **which (social media)** they (**Most young people**) send each other photos and messages via the Internet. Some students like to send messages **that (messages)** are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what **they (students)** have learnt in class in the same way. If students learn to summarise quickly, **they (students)** will be able to use **this skill (learning to summarise)** in future. We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what **they (students)** have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. **They (students)** could even email students in another country. As a result , students can then share information and help **each other (students)** with tasks.

- 1-What is the benefit of summarizing for students?
- 2-Quote the sentence which indicates that some students prefer to write short messages.
- 3-Students can send emails in two ways . Write them down.
- 4-What is the result of using emails by students?
- 5-Students will make use of summarizing skill in the future if they...
 - a-learn to summarise information rapidly
 - b-learn to send information quickly
 - c-learn how to summarise quietly
 - d-communicate through social media rapidly

Answers :1-they will be able to use this skill in future. 2- Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. 3- Students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country 4- Students can then share information and help each other with tasks. 5-a



D: Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students **who (students)** are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while **they (students)** are speaking to **them (students)**. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class. If you had **this type of lesson**, the students would be very excited.

Students often use computers at home if **they (students)** have **them (computers)**. Students can use social media on **their (students)** computers to help **them (students)** with **their (students)** studies, including asking other students to check and compare **their (students)** work, asking questions and sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.

Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

- 1-Write down the sentence which indicates that the teacher's role is guiding students.
- 2-According to the text , who are invited to give talks over computers?
- 3-Find in the text أوجد في النص two sentences which end ينهي the talk
- 4-How can social media help students in their studies?
- 5-What are the two countries that are mentioned in the above text?
- 6-What does the underlined phrase (**this type of lesson**) refer to?
- 7-Which device is used to see people over a computer?

Answers :1-The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.

2-scientists or teachers.

3- Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

4-asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions and sharing ideas.

5-Jordan and England.

6-Scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.

7-Cameras.



انترنت الاشياء The Internet of Things

ما هو انترنت الاشياء What is the Internet of Things

Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now it does more than that – it connects objects, too. These days, computers often communicate with each other; for example, your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are. This is known as the 'Internet of Things', and there's a lot more to come.

حياه سهله An easy life

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

مستقبل مخيف / مجهول A frightening (Unknown) future

Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. For them, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, others are not so sure. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare!

***Read the following texts carefully , and then answer all the questions that follow.**

A: Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now **it (the Internet)** does more than **that (connecting people) – it (the Internet)** connects objects, too. These days, computers often communicate with **each other (computers)**; for example, your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your ‘sat nav’ system tells you where you are. This is known as the ‘Internet of Things’, and there’s a lot more to come.

- 1- Find a word in the above paragraph which has the same meaning as ‘**speak to**’
- 2- What does the ‘Internet of Things’ mean? Give an example from the text.
- 3-According to the text , the Internet connects.....

a-only people b-only objects c-people and objects d-things

- 4-The best heading for the above paragraph is.....

a- A frightening future b- An easy life c- What is the Internet of Things

Answers :1-communicate with

2-It connects objects. your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your ‘sat nav’ system tells you where you are. 3-c 4-c

B:In just a few years’ time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to **each other (billions of machines)** and to the Internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add **it (milk)** to your online shopping list. Also , your windows will close if it is likely to rain. In addition , your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor. Moreover , your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

- 1- Quote the sentence which indicates how you can keep fit.
How will the ‘Internet of Things’ help you to keep fit لائق بدنيا , according to the text
- 2-Find a phrase in the text which indicates "**consequence**".
- 3-The best heading for the above paragraph is.....

a- A frightening future b- An easy life c-What is the Internet of Things

Answers: 1-Moreover , your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise.

2-As a consequence. 3-b



C: Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. For **them** (Many people), a dream is coming true. **They** (Many people) say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, **others** (other people) are not so sure. **They** (other people) want to keep control of **their** (other people) own lives and **their** (other people) own things. In addition, **they** (other people) wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access **their** (other people) passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare!

- 1-Life for excited people will have two qualities. Write them down.
- 2-Find a phrase in the text which indicates "**opposition**".
- 3-Criminals may commit two identity fraud actions. Write them down.
- 4- What does the word '**others**' in bold in the above paragraph refer to?
- 5- According to the text حسب النص , why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried?
- 6-The article is about how the Internet
- a-has developed b- is developing c-developed
- 7-The writer
- a-says what he thinks b-gives only facts c-gives different opinions
- 8-The best heading for paragraph the above paragraph is.....
- a- A frightening future b- An easy life c- What is the Internet of Things

Answers:1-easier and more comfortable. 2-However

3- criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings.

4-other people

5-Many people are excited because their lives will be easier and more comfortable. Others want to keep control of their own lives and their own things because criminals can access their passwords and security settings.

6-b 7-c 8-a



***A radio programme about Internet safety برنامج راديو عن أمان الانترنت**

Presenter: The Internet is a fantastic tool if it is used correctly. However, there are dangers that people should know about. Today, I'm talking to Professor Ghanem, who is an expert in ICT – or Information and Communication Technology. He advises young people about how to stay safe on the Internet. Thank you for coming, Professor. Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites. Do computer filters work?

Professor: Yes, they are very good at stopping access to some websites that young people should not see. However, the most important thing a young person can do is to tell their parents or a teacher if they find anything they don't like on the Internet. In fact, it is not only websites that can be a problem. Social media has its own dangers as well.

1-What does the professor say about filling in forms on the Internet ?

2-Do you think that the professor believes is very important , or not very important?

***A discussion about creating web pages نقاش عن انشاء صفحات الويب**

Presenter: Asma is a web designer and is going to tell us about web pages. So, Asma, how do you make your own website?

Designer: If you have the correct computer program, it is not difficult to create your own website.

Presenter: Is designing a web page like designing the page of a magazine or a book?

Designer: It is a little like designing a magazine page. You need to write the content of your website, page by page, and design the page so it looks good. However, of course websites are different to books or magazines. You might want music or film on your web page, or links to other sites. A web-building program will help you to add these features.

Presenter: Is it important that the web pages look good, then?

Designer: Well, most people think that the look of the web page is what is most important. However, studies say that it is the quality of the content and how easy the web page is to use which will decide how successful it is. If users of the web page find it hard to find the information they want, they will not visit the website again, even if the web pages look really good.

Presenter: Can anyone have a website?

Designer: Yes, but of course you'll want people to see your website on the Internet. For that you need web hosting.

Presenter: What's hosting? **Designer:** Hosting is basically when a company puts your website onto the Internet. Some companies require you to pay for this, others are free.

Presenter: If you choose to make a free hosting site, are there any other costs?

Designer: Sometimes, there are. Some people want a name for their website that can easily be found by people. For example, let's say you want a website about learning English. It would be hard for people to search for a website called Asma's Site. However, people would find a website if it is called I'm Learning English. This is called a domain name, and you'll need to pay to register it.

قواعد Grammar

الأفعال المنتظمة والأفعال الشاذة Regular and irregular verbs

يتم تكوين التصريف الثاني والتصريف الثالث للفعل المنتظم بإضافة (e)d- للصيغة الجردة للفعل

المعنى	Infinitive (v1) الصيغة الجردة	Past simple (v2) الزمن الماضي	Past participle (v3) اسم المفعول
يزور	visit	visited	visited
يحرك	move	moved	moved
يصرخ	cry	cried	cried
يدرس	study	studied	studied
يلعب	play	played	played
...

أما الأفعال الشاذة فلا تتبع القاعدة السابقة ويجب حفظها

المعنى	Infinitive (v1) الصيغة الجردة	Past simple (v2) الزمن الماضي	Past participle (v3) اسم المفعول
يكون	be (am / is / are)	was / were	been
يفعل	do (does / do)	did	done
يملك	have (has / have)	had	had
يصبح	become	became	become
يبدأ	begin	began	begun
يحنى	bend	bent	bent
يعض	bite	bit	bitten
يكسر	break	broke	broken
يحضر	bring	brought	brought
يبني	build	built	built
يحرق	burn	burnt	burnt
يشترى	buy	bought	bought
يمسك	catch	caught	caught
يختار	choose	chose	chosen
يأتي	come	came	come
يكلف	cost	cost	cost
يقطع	cut	cut	cut
يرسم	draw	drew	drawn
يحلم	dream	dreamt	dreamt
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk
يسوق	drive	drove	driven
يأكل	eat	ate	eaten

يسقط	fall	fell	fallen
يشعر	feel	felt	felt
يجد	find	found	found
يطير	fly	flew	flown
ينسى	forget	forgot	forgotten
يسامح	forgive	forgave	forgiven
يحصل	get	got	got
يعطي	give	gave	given
يذهب	go	went	gone
ينمو/ يزرع	grow	grew	grown
يسمع	hear	heard	heard
يخفي	hide	hid	hidden
يضرب	hit	hit	hit
يمسك/يعقد	hold	held	held
يؤذي	hurt	hurt	hurt
يحفظ	keep	kept	kept
يعرف	know	knew	known
يتعلم	learn	learnt	learnt
يغادر	leave	left	left
يقرض	lend	lent	lent
يدع	let	let	let
يضطجع	lie	lay	lain
يخسر	lose	lost	lost
يعمل	make	made	made
يعني	mean	meant	meant
يقابل	meet	met	met
يدفع	pay	paid	paid
يضع	put	put	put
يقرأ	read	read	read
يركب	ride	rode	ridden
يقرع	ring	rang	rung
يرتفع	rise	rose	risen
يركض	run	ran	run
يقول	say	said	said
يرى	see	saw	seen
يبيع	sell	sold	sold
يرسل	send	sent	sent
يهز	shake	shook	shaken
يشع	shine	shone	shone
يعرض	show	showed	shown

يغني	sing	sang	sung
يجلس	sit	sat	sat
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يشم	smell	smelt	smelt
يتحدث	speak	spoke	spoken
يتهجى	spell	spelt	spelt
ينفق يمضي	spend	spent	spent
يسكب	spill	spilt	spilt
يقف	stand	stood	stood
يسرق	steal	stole	stolen
يلصق	stick	stuck	stuck
يسبح	swim	swam	swum
يأخذ	take	took	taken
يعلم	teach	taught	taught
يمزق	tear	tore	torn
يخبر	tell	told	told
يفكر	think	thought	thought
يرمي	throw	threw	thrown
يفهم	understand	understood	understood
يصحو	wake	woke	woken
يلبس	wear	wore	worn
يكسب	win	won	won
يكتب	write	wrote	written

تمهيد

جدول يبين الضمائر والأفعال المساعدة التي تأتي معها

	مضارع	ماضي
I	am do have	was did had
He She It وأي اسم مفرد	is does has	was did had
We You They وأي اسم جمع	are do have	were did had

3- Present Perfect مضارع تام

يستخدم المضارع التام لشيء صحيح في الماضي واستمر صحيحا للحاضر و شرح تجاربنا حتى الوقت الحاضر وكذلك حدث وقع في الماضي لكن نتائجه مهمه للحاضر. ومن دلالة

حديثا recently , مسبقا already , هذا الشهر this month , هذا الاسبوع this week , اليوم today , ابدأ never , (للسؤال) ever , حتى الان yet , اخيرا at last , حديثا newly , مؤخرا lately , (... , لمدته for , منذ since) , للتو just , حتى الان so far

جملة مثبتة	He / She / It I / We / You / They	has + V3 +..... have + V3 +.....
جملة منفية	He / She / It I / We / You / They	has not + V3 +..... have not+ V3 +.....
سؤال	(Question word) + has + He / She / It + V3 +..... (Question word) + have I / We / You / They + V3 +.....	

Examples:

- 1-She **has** just **finished** her school project. (finish)
- 2-The tourist **has** never **seen** Petra. (see)
- 3-The children **have** already **built** a sandcastle. (build)
- 4-We **haven't finished** the report yet. (finish)
- 5-**Has** your brother **sold** his car recently? (sell)

4- Present Perfect Continuous مضارع تام مستمر

يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر لحدث متكرر من الماضي للحاضر ولبيان متى بدأ الفعل.

An action that started in the past and it is **still** happening.

جملة مثبتة	He / She / It I / We / You / They	has been+ V1ing +..... have been + V1ing+.....
جملة منفية	He / She / It I / We / You / They	has not been + V1ing +..... have not been+ V1ing +.....
سؤال	(Question word) + has + He / She / It + been+ V1ing +..... (Question word) + have I / We / You / They + been + V1ing +.....	

Examples:

- 1-I've **been painting** the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes. (be /paint)
- 2-I **have been teaching** English language since 1994. (be/teach)
- 3-He **hasn't been waiting** the bus. (not/be/wait)
- 4- He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's **still** studying.
He **has been studying** since 5 p.m. (be/study)
- 5- Where have you been? I **have been waiting** for ages. (be/wait)

5-Past Simple ماضي بسيط

يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع الأحداث التي انتهت ومن دلالة

yesterday , ago , once , last +time : last week , last year , in the past, 2003 ,...

جملة مثبتة	I / We / You / They / He / She / It	V2 +.....
جملة منفية	I / We / You / They / He / She / It	didn't V1 +.....
سؤال	(Question word) did + subject + V1 +.....	

Examples :

- 1-The plane **landed** two hours ago. (land)
- 2-Mahmoud was walking home when the rain **started**. (start)
- 3-Ayman **finished** his homework two hours ago. (finish)
- 4-The businesswoman **didn't sell** her company in 2007. (not/sell)
- 5-What **did** the teacher **say** about the exam? (say)

6-Past Continuous ماضي مستمر

يستخدم الماضي المستمر للحديث عن شيء كان يحدث قبل وبعد حدث اخر في الماضي ويدل عليه

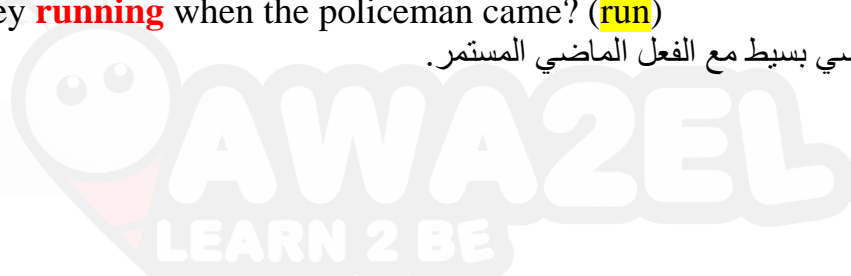
when / while / as بينما / أثناء

جملة مثبتة	I / He / She / It	+ was	+ Vling +.....
	We / You / They	+were	+ Vling +.....
جملة منفية	I / He / She / It	+ was not	+ Vling +.....
	We / You / They	+were not	+ Vling +.....
سؤال	(Question word) was + I / he / she / it + Vling +.....		
	(Question word) were + we / you / they + Vling +.....		

Examples:

- 1-Mahmoud **was walking** home when the rain started. (walk)
- 2-I **was writing** an email when my laptop switched itself off. (write)
- 3-The accident happened while we **were doing** the experiment. (do)
- 4-He **wasn't driving** his car when we left. (not/drive)
- 5-Why **were** they **running** when the policeman came? (run)

لاحظ وجود فعل ماضي بسيط مع الفعل الماضي المستمر.



7-Past Perfect ماضي تام

يستخدم الماضي التام للحديث عن افعال حدثت قبل لحظه محدهه في الماضي ومن دلالة :
before , after , by + past time

جملة مثبتة	I / He / She / It / We / You / They	had + v3 +.....
جملة منفية	I / He / She / It / We / You / They	had not + v3 +.....
سؤال	(Question word) + had + subject + v3 +.....	

Examples:

- 1-By the year 2010, the company **had sold** millions of smartphones. (sell)
- 2-Before she went to the library, Huda **had helped** her mother to prepare lunch. (help)
- 3-After they **had gone** shopping, she arrived. (go)
- 4-I **hadn't seen** him before I went out. (not/see)
- 5-What **had** they **seen** before they left? (see)

لاحظ وجود فعل ماضي بسيط مع الفعل الماضي المستمر.

ومن ثم and then

Mohammad checked his mails , **and then** he started work.

Mohammad had checked his mails **before** he started work.

Before Mohammad started work , he had checked his mails

8-Past perfect continuous ماضي تام مستمر

يستخدم للحديث عن الاحداث او المواقف التي استمرت لغاية لحظة محددة في الماضي.

جملة مثبتة	I / He / She / It / We / You / They + had been+V1ing +.....
جملة منفية	I / He / She / It / We / You / They + had not been +V1ing +.....
سؤال	(Question word) had + subject + been +V1ing +.....

Example:

He passed his exams successfully because he **had been studying** very hard for a year.

(have/study)

(الماضي التام المستمر موجود أيضا في الوحدة الثانية)

9-Future simple المستقبل البسيط

يستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع الأحداث المستقبلية (تنبؤ) ومن دلالة

perhaps ربما ,probably من المحتمل , maybe ربما , I think اعتقد , I hope أمل soon سريعا tomorrow , tonight , 2030..., next + time , next week , next month , next year , ...

جملة مثبتة	I / We / You / They / He / She / It + will + V1 +
جملة منفية	I / We / You / They / He / She / It + won't + V1 +
سؤال	(Question word) will +subject + V1 +.....

Examples :

1-A: What time **will** you **get** here tomorrow? (**get**)

2-B: At about three, I think. I **will text** you the exact time later. (**text**)

Be going to + V1

هذا تركيب يستخدم للحديث عن :

1- future plans خطط مستقبلية It does not have to be for the near future.

2- predictions that are based on evidence تنبؤات مبنية على دليل

I	am (not)	going to + V1 +
He / She / It	is (not)	
We / You / They	are (not)	

Example :

Look at that black sky! It **is going to rain** soon.

10-Future continuous مستقبل مستمر (موجود أيضا في الوحدة الثالثة)

يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للحديث عن شيء سيكون في حالة استمرارية في زمن مستقبلي.

this time next year / this time next week / in ten years' time / in seven days' time

جملة مثبتة	I / We / You / They / He / She / It + will be+ V1ing +....
جملة منفية	I / We / You / They / He / She / It + won't be+ V1ing +
سؤال	(Question word) will +subject + be V1ing +.....

Example:

She **will be typing** the research in two hour's time.

11-Future perfect مستقبل تام (موجود أيضا في الوحدة الثالثة)

يستخدم المستقبل التام للحديث عن شيء سوف يصبح تاما في زمن مستقبلي.

إشارة زمنية للحاضر / المستقبل + by

جملة مثبتة	I / We / You / They / He / She / It + will have+ V3 +....
جملة منفية	I / We / You / They / He / She / It + won't have+ V3 +
سؤال	(Question word) will +subject + have V3 +.....

Example:

By 2025, she **will have graduated** from university.

الميني للمجهول Passive voice

عند تحويل جملة من المعلوم (اي الفاعل) الى المجهول يتغير ترتيب عناصر الجملة كما يلي :

Active معلوم : subject فاعل + verb فعل + object مفعول به + (complement تنمة)

Passive مجهول : object + verb + (complement) + (by subject)

الجدول التالي يبين التغييرات التي تطرأ على الفعل عند التحويل للمجهول :

Verb tense زمن الفعل	Active معلوم	Passive مجهول	
Simple present	V1 V1(e)s	am is are	+V3
Simple past	V2	was were	
Simple future +Modals	will V1 can V1	will be can be	
Present perfect	have/has V3	have been has been	
Past perfect	had V3	had been	
Present continuous	am/is/are V1 ing	am being is being are being	
Past continuous	was/were V1 ing	was being were being	
Be going to	am/is/are going to +V1	am going to be is going to be are going to be	

A : Choose the correct answer

1-In the past, most letters by hand.

a-is written b-are written c-was written d-were written

2-These days letters usually

a-are / typed b-is / typed c-was / typed d-were / typed

3-The email yesterday by Ahmad.

a-was sent b-were sent c-is sent d-are sent

4-The results.....already.....by the teacher

a-have/ been announced b-is /announced c-was /announced d-has been/ announced

5-The wallet.....in the taxi last week.

a-is lost b-are lost c-was lost d-have lost

Answers: 1-were written 2-are / typed 3-was sent

4-have / been announced 5-was lost

B :Change into passive voice

1- Someone has found my missing laptop.

My missing laptop.....

2-Japan sells millions of smartphones every year.

Millions of smartphones.....

3-They produced the first tablet computer in 2010.

The first tablet computer.....

4-My parents have saved enough money to buy a new car.

Enough money.....

Answers : 1-has been found (by someone) 2-are sold every year (by Japan).

3-was produced in 2010. 4-has been saved every year to buy a new car.

أمثلة متنوعة على الأزمنة

1-People **have been using** smartphones since they **were invented** in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people **bought** phones in different colours and different designs. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer **was produced**.

By the end of 2010 CE, companies **had sold** more smartphones than PCs for the first time. Now, about one billion smartphones **are sold** around the world each year. In the near future, it **is estimated** that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone.

It is probable that this market **will expand** in the future. At the moment, people aged 16–30 **are buying** the most smartphones, but experts say there **will be** a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future.

2- The bullet train or Shinkansen is a high-speed rail system that **serves** as the core of Japan's rail transportation network. Shinkansen **has linked** the major cities of Japan since it **was** first **introduced** in 1964 CE. At the moment, the network **is expanding** with newer, faster and more environmentally-friendly trains navigating through the country's mountains.

3- The London Underground, which **is known** as *The Tube*, is one of the most famous underground rail systems in the world. *The Tube*, which **got** its name from the shape of the system of the tunnels , **has served / has been serving** commuters since 1863 CE. It is also one of the biggest networks, as it currently **runs / is** currently **running** over 408 km and 275 stations across London. There are plans to build at least 10 more stations in the near future!

4- The Shanghai Maglev Train is one of the fastest trains in the world; its speed **has been recorded** as 431 km per hour! The train **takes** only seven minutes and 20 seconds to bring travellers from Pudong International Airport to Longyang Road Station, which **is** about 30 km away.

5-In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company **said** that the world only **needed** two or three computers. He **was** wrong! Since then, there **has been** a technological revolution. These days, millions of families **have** at least one computer at home, and many people **carry** smartphones and tablets with them everywhere. A few people even **wear** them – either on their wrists, round their necks or on their belts. There's even more: experts say that one day soon we **will attach** them to our skin!

سامر عباينة



الكلام المنقول Reported speech

عند التحويل من الكلام المباشر الى الكلام المخبر يتم تحويل كل فعل الى أقرب ماض له أي يرجع الى الوراء و تحول كذلك ضمائر الحاضر الى ضمائر الغائب و تحول كذلك ظروف الأزمان والمكان ذات المعنى القريب الى المعنى البعيد وفيما يلي تفصيل لذلك :

(أخبر / told / قال بأن said that)

تغيير الفعل Verb change

Tense in direct speech	Tense in reported speech
Present Simple: v1 / v1 (e) s I'm a teacher. "I earn JD300 a month."	Past Simple: v2 He said he was a teacher. He said he earned JD300 a month.
Present Continuous: am/is/are +v1ing I'm having lunch with my parents.	Past Continuous :was /were v1ing She said she was having lunch with her parents.
Present Perfect : have/has v3 I've been to France three times. "I've never seen Petra."	Past Perfect: had v3 He said he had been to France three times. She said she had never seen Petra.
Present Perfect Continuous Have / has been v1ing I've been working very hard.	Past Perfect Continuous Had been v1 ing He said he had been working very hard.
Past Simple :v2 I bought a new car.	Past Perfect : had v3 He said he had bought a new car.
Past Continuous Was /were v1ing It was raining earlier.	Past Perfect Continuous Had been v1ing She said it had been raining earlier.
Past Perfect The play had started when I arrived.	Past Perfect <i>NO CHANGE POSSIBLE</i>
Past Perfect Continuous I'd already been living in London for five years.	Past Perfect Continuous <i>NO CHANGE POSSIBLE</i>
Future simple : will v1 "I will finish the exercise soon."	Past future : would v1 He said he would finish the exercise soon.
Modals (V1) Can shall may " It may be late."	Modals (V2) Could should might He said it might be late.
be(am/is/are) going to+infinitive التركيب "I'm going to change my job."	be(was/were) going to+infinitive She said she was going to change her job.

الضمائر و صفات الملكية Pronouns and possessive adjectives

SUBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS	REFLEXIVE
فاعل	مفعول به	صفات ملكية	ضمائر ملكية	توكيد/انعكاسي
I انا	Me	My	Mine	Myself
We نحن	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
You انت	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
You انتم	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
He هو	Him	His	His	Himself
She هي	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It هو هي لغير العاقل	It	Its	*Its	Itself
They هم	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves

تتغير الضمائر حسب السياق

We-they us-them our-their ourselves-themselves

يتغير ضمير المتكلم المفرد حسب قائل الجملة (مذكر مفرد أو مؤنث مفرد)

I -he/she me-him/her my-his/her myself-himself/herself

يتغير ضمير المخاطب حسب موقعة في الجملة اما فاعل او مفعول به

You (subject) : I we he she they
You (object) : me us him her them
Your : my our his her their

Examples:

- 1-"**I** have lost **my** glasses." **Ali said that** he had lost his glasses
- 2-"**We** prepared the meal." **They said that** they had prepared the meal.
- 3-"**I** will help **you**." **Ayham told Muna that** he would help her.
- 4-"**I** will meet **you** here tomorrow." **He said** he will meet me there the following day.
- 5-"**You** can succeed." **The father told his daughter that** she could succeed.

Time and place references المؤشرات الظروف الزمانية والمكانية

here هنا - there هناك	now الان - then في ذلك الوقت
today اليوم - that day /yesterday امس	
this هذا - that ذلك	these هؤلاء - those أولئك
tomorrow غدا - the day after / the following day	بعد غد
yesterday امس - the day before/the previous day	قبل امس
tonight الليلة - that night تلك الليلة	
next week بعد الاسبوع القادم - the week after الاسبوع القادم	
last week قبل الاسبوع الماضي - the week before الاسبوع الماضي	

***Report the following statements**

1- "I have some questions for you, Muna."

Nour told Muna that.....

2- "I've lived in Amman for six years."

Sami said that.....

3- "Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."

Huda told me that.....

4- "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."

Tareq said that.....

5- "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."

Hussein told me that.....

Answers

1-she had some questions for her

2-he had lived in Amman for six years.

3-she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before.

4-he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning.

5-his favourite subject that year was chemistry.

***Reported speech : Pay attention to the time phrases.**

1- "We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet next week, so I'll need to prepare it this week."

Saleem said that **they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the week after, so he would need to prepare it that week.**

2- "Our teacher told us about the dangers of the Internet yesterday. I have to write an essay about it tonight. I think I'm going to need some help."

Farida said that **their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before. She had to write an essay about it that night. She thought she was going to need some help.**

Self assessment : Reopt the following :

1- "Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites."

He said that

2- "If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too."

He said that

3- "On social media, you should only connect to people you know well."

He said that

4- "Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on Internet safety."

He said that

Causative verbs / افعال التكليف / السببيه

يستخدم التركيب التالي عندما نريد غيرنا بالقيام بعمل لنا

We ask others to do things for us.

Subject + HAVE (have/has/had/will have/..) + Object + V3 + ...

Examples:

1-I asked the mechanic to repair my car.

I had my car repaired.

2-She will ask someone to fix her computer.

She will have her computer fixed.

3-The lady asked someone to paint her house.

The lady had her house painted.

***Choose the correct answer**

1-The lady will have her flat.....

a-clean b-cleans c-cleaned d-cleaning

2-She had her washing machine.....

a-fixed b-fixing c-fixes d-fix

3-We had the computer because it had stopped working.

a-repairing b-repair c-repairs d-repaired

Answers : 1-c 2-a 3-d

***Rewrite**

I asked someone to plant the trees in the garden.

I had.....

***Which sentence has the correct causative form?**

A-He has his room redecorated every year.

B-He has redecorated his room every year.

C-His room has been redecorated every year.

D-He has every year redecorated his room.



Conditionals جمل الشرط

(موجودة بالتفصيل / وحدة 10 الفصل الثاني)

تتكون جملة الشرط من جزئين : جزء فيه اداة الشرط وتحتوي على الشرط وجزء يحتوي على جواب الشرط والذي يسمى النتيجة للشرط. من المهم معرفة صيغة الفعل في جزئي جملة الشرط.

Type	If clause (condition)	Main clause (The result)
Zero:	If s ---simple present---	s---simple present----
First	If s ---simple present---	s----simple future-----
Second	If s ---simple past-----	s-----would + infinitive---
Third	If s ----past perfect---	s-----would have + past participle (v3)----

0 If you **press** the button , the picture **moves**.

0 If you **heat** ice , it **melts**.

1 If you **need** to do a calculation , you **will need** a calculator.

1 If you **play** computer games all day , you **won't have** time to study.

1 If it **rains** , we **will stay** at home.

1 If the teacher **gives** us homework today, I **won't be** able to complete it.

2 If I **were** you , I **would send** text messages.

2 If Ali **had** his own computer , he **wouldn't need** to use his friends computer.

2 If I **had** more time , I **would help** you.

3 If he **had trained** well, he **would have won** the race.

*Choose the best answer

1- If Ali had his own computer, he (**wouldn't / doesn't**) need to use his friend's computer.

2- If you (**will play / play**) computer games all day, you won't have time to study.

Answers: 1- wouldn't 2-play

*Rewrite :

Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)

If you.....

Answer : press the button , the picture moves.

قواعد متفرقة وردت في الوحدة الأولى

1-Advice النصيحة

If I were you , I would (wouldn't).....

(I think that) you should send a text message. (would)

If.....

Answer :I were you , I would send a text message.

2-might ربما = perhaps

Perhaps Issa's phone is broken.

Issa's phone might be broken.

3-mustn't لا يجب = not allowed to غير مسموح

You are not allowed to touch this machine.

You mustn't touch this machine.

4-don't have لا يتوجب = not necessary غير ضروري

It isn't necessary to switch off the screen . You don't have to switch off the screen.

5-Verbs followed by : to + infinitive

want يريد لا يتحمل can't afford

I want to get a tablet, but I can't afford to buy one at the moment.

6-Verbs followed by : infinitive +ing

stop يتوقف

We had the computer repaired because it had stopped working.

He must stop smoking.

Self assessment : Choose the correct answer :

1-People have types of computers for thousands of years.

a-use b-been using c- been used d- using

2-A metal machine in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old.

a-find b-were found c- was found d- found

3-In the 1940s , scientists in England the first computer program.

a-develop b-develops c-developing d- developed

4-In 1958 CE, the computer chip

a-developed b-was developed c-were developed d- is developed

5-The first computer game in 1962 CE.

a-produce b-were produced c- was produced d- produced

6-In 1971 CE, the floppy disk

a-invent b-were invented c- is invented d- was invented

- 7-The first PC (personal computer) in 1974 CE.
a-is produced b- are produced c- were produced d- was produced
- 8-In 1983 CE, people buy a laptop for the first time.
a-can b- could c- could be d- could have
- 9-In 1990 CE, Tim Berners-Lee the World Wide Web.
a-are developed b- is developed c- were developed d- developed
- 10-Today, most people their mobile phones every day.
a-use b- uses c- used d- had used
- 11-What in the future?
a-will happen b- happen c- happened d- was happening
- 12-Life in the future..... see further changes in computer technology.
a-are going to b- is going to c- was going to d- were going to
- 13-In some countries, tablet computers available for students to use in class.
a-be b- is c- was d- are
- 14-If students learn to summarise quickly, they able to use this skill in future.
a-be b-would be c-will be d-is
- 15-Email exchanges very useful in the classroom.
a-be b-is c-are d-been
- 16- A student oftena computer at home if he / she has it.
a-uses b- use c- used d-using
- 17-Today , everyone that the Internet connects people.
a-know b- knows c- knew d- knowing
- 18-Some people wantcontrol of their own lives and their own things.
a-keep b- keeps c- to keep d- keeping
- 19-During the early 2000s, people..... phones in different colours and different designs.
a-buy b- buys c-are buying d- bought
- 20-In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer
- a-was produced b-were produced c- is produced d- are produced
- 21-By the end of 2010 CE, companies more smartphones than PCs for the first time.
a-sell b- sells c- have sold d- had sold
- 22- Now, about one billion smartphones around the world each year.
a-sell b- sells c- was sold d- are sold
- 23-In the near future, it is that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone.
a-estimate b- estimates c-estimated d- estimating
- 24-It is probable that this market in the future.
a-expand b- expands c-expanding d- will expand
- 25-At the moment, people aged 16–30..... the most smartphones.
a-buy b- are buying c- were buying d- bought

26 -Experts say there a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future.

a- will be b- be c- was d- were

27- The bullet train is a high-speed rail system that..... as the core of Japan's rail transportation network.

a-serve b-serving c- serves d- have served

28-At the moment, the network with newer trains navigating through the country's mountains.

a-are expanding b- is expanding c- was expanding d- were expanding

29- It is also one of the biggest networks, as it currently..... over 408 .

a-run b-running c- runs d- ran

30-Where have you been? I have..... for ages.

a-been waiting b- be wait c- being waited d- been

31-Before she went to the library , Hudaher mother to prepare lunch.

a-helps b- help c- had helped d- helping

32-She has not.....the newspaper all morning.

a-reading b-reads c- been reading d- be read

33-This letteryesterday.

a-posted b- posts c- were posted d- was posted

34-Television pictures.....always.....to a monitor by him.

a-are /sent b- is / sent c- were / sent d- was / sent

35-If he passes his exams , he.....on a long holiday.

a-go b-goes c- will go d- would go

36-It.....a lot in April in Jordan.

a-don't rain b- doesn't rain c- wasn't rain d- hadn't rain

37-She climbed the stairs andto her room .

a-go b- goes c- went d- had gone

38-He.....for his friend when we met for the first time.

a-wait b- waits c- were waiting d- was waiting

39-Fresh bread.....every morning by the baker.

a-was made b- were made c- are made d- is made

40-The children.....hide and seek at the moment.

a-play b- plays c- are playing d- is playing

41-The Mona Lisa.....in 1506.

a-were finished b- finished c- was finished d- finishes

42-If Iyou , I wouldn't smoke.

a-am b- was c- were d- are

43-Mahmoud home when the rain started.

a-were walking b-was walking c- walked d- walking

44-The kids have beena sandcastle .

a-build b- built c-building d-builds

- 45-"I'm working very hard." She said that she very hard.
a-is working b- are working c- were working d-was working
- 46-"I have lost my glasses." Ali said that had lost his glasses.
a-she b- he c- him d- her
- 47- 'I'll meet you here tomorrow.'
She said that she'd meet him the following day.
a-here b- there c-their d- then
- 48-I had my computer.....
a-fix b-fixes c- fixed d-fixing
- 49- The medicine must beby the patient.
a-take b-takes c-took d-taken
- 50-If the teacher us homework today, I won't be able to complete it.
a-give b-gives c-gave d-given
- 51-If Ali his own computer , he wouldn't need to use his friends computer.
a-has b-have c-had d- been
- 52-Mohammad checked his mails , he started work.
a-then and b-and c-after d- and then
- 53-Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. Issa's phone be broken.
a-might b-could c-can d- would
- 54-You are not allowed to touch this machine. You touch this machine.
a-can b-must c- have to d-mustn't
- 55-It isn't necessary to switch off the screen . You..... to switch off this machine.
a-doesn't have b- have to c- don't have d- has to
- 56-I want a tablet.
a-get b- getting c- to get d-got
- 57-I can't afford a laptop at the moment.
a-buy b-buys c-buying d-to buy
- 58-He must stop
a-smoking b-smoke c- to smoke d- smokes
- 59-Which word is different?
a-Oars b- Poet c- Bat d-Goggles
- 60- I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should..... right now!
a-get started b- wake up c- take place d- look around
- 61- Solar panels generate..... from the sun.
a-helmet b-grateful c- headlines d- energy
- 62- We're going to Aqaba againthe summer.
a-in b- on c- at d- by
- 63-I.....been looking forward to it since last year.
a-am b-was c- have d- had

64- We had the computerbecause it had stopped working.

a-repaired b- repairing c-repairs d-to repair

65- Mahmoud was walking home when the rain started.

It was very heavy, so hehave got very wet.

a-might b- would c-must d-can't

66- In the past, most lettersby hand, but these days they are usually typed.

a-writes b-are written c-wrote d-were written

67- Heat the water until it.....

a-mixes b- boils c-grills d-roasts

68-Ais a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style

a-world wide web b-floppy disk c- blog d-computer chip

69-You must knowdangers of the Internet.

a-on b-about c- in d- out

70-We can connect..... people on the Internet.

a-about b-in c-out d-with

71- You should turn..... privacy settings.

a-on b-in c-out d-with

72- An applicant has to give..... personal information.

a-on b-in c-out d-with

73-A student has to fill..... a form.

a-on b-about c-in d-with

74- Ais a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers.

a- World Wide Web b-floppy disk c-program d- Modern

75-Computers can run a lot of.....at the same time.

a-programs b-tablets c-blogs d-models

76- You can move around the computer screen using a.....

a-tablet b-disk c-chip d-mouse

77- From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a.....

a-decade b-generation c-calculation d-program

78- A..... doesn't need a keyboard.

a-laptop b-PC c-program d-tablet

79- Which of these is an invention ?

a-the TV b-gravity c-wind d- water

80- We use the Present Simple to talk about.....actions.

a-routine b-perfect c-continuous d-past

81- I've been to France three times.

He said that he been to France three times.

a-have b-has c-had d-were

82-In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer

a-produce b-produced c-were produced d-was produced

83- I have some questions for you, Ahmad.

Ali told Ahmad that he some questions for him.

a-has b-have c-did d-had

84- I've lived in this city for six years.

Muna said that she had lived in city for six years.

a-that b-this c-these d-those

85-Yesterday I bought a present for my mum.

Huda told me that she had bought a present for her mum

a-yesterday b-the day after c-the day before d-tomorrow

86-I really enjoyed the story that you gave me last week.

Samya told her brother that had really bought the story that he had given her the week before.

a-he b-they c-you d-she

87-My favourite subject this year is Chemistry.

Ayman told me that favourite subject that year was Chemistry.

a-her b-their c-our d-his

88-The woman asked the mechanic to repair her car last month.

She had her car last month.

a-repair b-repaired c-repairs d-repairing

89-The patient has taken the medicine.

The medicine..... by the patient.

a-have been taken b- has been taken

c-had been taken d-were taken

90-In the past, scribes wrote letters by hand.

Letters.....by scribes in the past.

a-was written b-are written c-were written d-is written

91-The kids.....football in the park before it started to rain.

a-have played b-are playing c-play d-had played

92-'I visit my grandparents this morning.'

a-Huda said that she visited my grandparents this morning.

b- Huda said that she had visited her grandparents this morning.

c- Huda said that she visited my grandparents that morning.

d- Huda said that she had visited her grandparents that morning.

93-An essayevery week by the student.

a-is typed b-are typed c-was typed d-were typed

94- Someone has found my missing wallet in the street.

My missing wallet.....in the street yesterday.

a-have been found b-has been found c-is found d-are found

95-Germany sells millions of cars every year.

Millions of cars..... every year.

a-is sold b-was sold c-were sold d-are sold

96-They produced the first laptop in 1983.

The first laptop.....in 1983.

a-was produced b-were produced c-is produced d-are produced

97-Before she went home , she had checked her car.

She checked her car , she went home.

a-then and b-and then c-that d-and that

98- 'We can share information on social media with our friends'.

He said that share information on social media with their friends.

a-they can b-we could c-they could d-they can't

99-"We will give a talk about the dangers of Internet tomorrow.

They said that give a talk about the dangers of the Internet the day after.

a-we would b-they would c-they will d-we will

100- Mohammad wrote the emails, and then he sent them.

Mohammad had the emails before he sent them.

a-write b-wrote c-writes d-written

101-You should wear a seatbelt.

If I , I would wear a seatbelt.

a-was you b-is you c-are you d-were you

102-My family.....a trip to Europe everyyear.

a-plans b-was being planned c- would plan d- is planned

103-According to Kate's schedule, she.....her business partner next Thursday.

a-would be met b- will be met c- was going to meet d- is going to meet

104-Three of my articles.....last month in the local newspaper.

a- have published b- has been published c- will be published d- were published

105-While my father.....a book , our neighbor came to visit us.

a- is read b- reads c- was reading d- is being read

106-My uncle.....working at the company for years when he got a promotion.

a- is b- have been c- had been d- will be

107-I think humans.....to Mars in 2070.

a- will travel b-were going to travel c- have travelled d- had been travelled

108-I was driving to work when the engine.....working.

a- stops b- were stopping c- is stopped d- stopped

109-Nadiaher homework for two hours.

a- have done b- have been doing c- has been doing d- had been done

110-Many gallons of fresh milk.....every day.

a- are drunk b- is drinking c- drank d- are drinking

111-I had my new apartment.....before my birthday party.

a- had decorated b- decorating c- decorated d- decorates

112-I had my phone.....after I dropped it.

- a- repaired b- had repaired c- repair d- repairing

113-It isn't necessary to write your name. This means....

- a-You mustn't write your name.
b-You have to write your name.
c-You should write your name.
d-You don't have to write your name.

114-If I were you, I wouldn't smoke. This sentence expresses.....

- a-cause b-result c-advice d-consequence

Editing : Choose the correct answers

A : The first computer game was (1) in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer (2)..... In 1971 CE, the (3) disk was invented. which meant that information could be shared between computers (4)The first PC (personal computer) (5) produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1-a-produce | b-produced | c-produces | d-producing |
| 2-a-mouse | b-mause | c-mous | d-maus |
| 3-a-flobby | b-floby | c-floppy | d-floppi |
| 4-a-! | b-? | c-. | d-: |
| 5-a-is | b-were | c-was | d-are |

B : Most young people (1)..... through (2) media, by which they send each other photos and messages via the Internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can (3)..... students to summarise information about what they (4)..... learnt in class in the same way (5).....If students learn to summarise quickly, they would be able to use this skill in future.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1-a-communicate | b-communicate | c-kommunuctae | d-kommunikate |
| 2-a-cocial | b-sosial | c-social | d-soshal |
| 3-a-asks | b-asking | c-ask | d-asked |
| 4-a-has | b-is | c-was | d-have |
| 5-a-, | b-. | c-! | d-? |

C : Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. For them.....a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable.....

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| a- ./ | b- ./, | c-, ./ | d-: ./ |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|

D :Scientists (1)..... that exercise is not the only factor important for general fitness ; but that it is also good for the brain , it (2) us concentrate better (3) As a result , we perform better in exams .

1-a-says	b-saying	c-has said	d-say
2-a-help	b-helps	c-helping	d-have helped
3-a-?	b-!	c-.	d-,

Language functions

وظائف لغوية

Writing skills: Coherence ترابط منطقي

To make your essay 'flow' so that it is clear to your audience, you need to link your ideas:

1-Indicating consequence

 تتابع

In this way بهذه الطريقة, technology makes communication more convenient.

As a consequence كنتيجة, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.

Therefore لذلك, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

2-Indicating opposition

 تضاد / اختلاف

However مع ذلك, social media is time-consuming. / **Whereas** بينما, the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.

Despite برغم, the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.

Speaking

- 1- Which form of modern technology do you think is the most useful? Why?
- 2- What are the advantages and disadvantages of having laptop computers, tablet computers or smartphones?
- 3- What would life be like without computers?
- 4- In what ways can digital information معلومات رقمية be used to educate people?
- 5-Do you think that computers will replace books one day? Why/Why not?
- 6-Do you think that Internet safety امان الانترنت is very important or not very important?
- 7-In what ways are web pages different to pages in books or magazines?
- 8-Are some web pages easier to use than others? Why/Why not?
- 9-What do you think makes a good website?

Writing

- 1-Write a paragraph about how you or your family use modern technology. You should focus on using any new vocabulary to describe this.
- 2-Work in groups. Prepare a short talk about how you use computers at home and at school. Choose a spokesperson. Present your talk to the class.
- 3-Write two paragraphs discussing the role دور of technology in communication. How important do you think technology is when we communicate? Pay attention to the linking words.
- 4-Write a three-paragraph essay of 200 words discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet.
- 5-Write a paragraph about Internet safety.
- 6-Write a paragraph about using the Internet at home and at school.

*What are the advantages and disadvantages of the 'Internet of Things'?

Health صحة: monitor health and activity; fridges advise on healthy eating; more time to relax;

Transport نقل: driverless cars – automatically avoid crashes; traffic controlled more efficiently – no more traffic jams;

At home: control washing machines ,cookers, etc. with your phone; lights and heating go on and off automatically (saving energy);

Leisure وقت الراحة: smart TV automatically downloads your favourite shows; music systems play music to suit your mood;

Privacy خصوصية: everything you do is tracked;

Security أمن: criminals could get control of your personal information; criminals could take over the whole system;

Safety امان: computers sometimes fail – consequences could be terrible;

Employment توظيف : many thousands of jobs are lost;

*Write a paragraph about the advantages and disadvantages of the 'Internet of Things'. Use some of the expressions in bold below and ideas from the previous exercise

- Lights will go off automatically. In this way,/Therefore,/Consequently,/As a result, we will save energy.
- On the one hand, life would be easier. On the other hand, we would have less privacy.
- Driverless cars would make travelling simple. However, if they went wrong, they could be very dangerous.
- Although the 'Internet of Things' sounds exciting, we should be careful.

Unit 2

حياة صحية A healthy life

Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?

➔ **He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything.**

Thomas Carlyle (1795 CE–1881 CE)

من يتمتع بالصحة يحدوه الامل ومن يحدوه الامل يمتلك كل شيء

-it is possible to feel optimistic about the future when one is healthy.

-hope and positive attitude are the most important things in life.

Vocabulary مفردات الوحدة الثانية

- 1- **acupuncture** العلاج بالوخز بالابر (noun) a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points
- 2- **ailment** مرض (noun) illness
- 3- **allergy** حساسية (noun) a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash .
allergic (adjective)
- 4- **antibody** مضاد (noun) a substance produced by the body to fight disease
- 5- **arthritis** التهاب مفاصل (noun) a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints . arthritic (adjective)
- 6- **bounce back** يرتد لوضعه الطبيعي (phrasal verb) to start to be successful again after a difficult time
- 7- **career** مهنة / وظيفة (noun) a job undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress
- 8- **commitment** التزام (noun) a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way
commit (verb) committed (adjective)
- 9- **complementary medicine** طب تكميلي (noun) medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices . complement (verb)
- 10- **conventional** تقليدي / عادي (adjective) having been used for a long time and is considered usual
convention (noun) conventionally (adverb)
- 11- **cope with** يتعامل بنجاح مع (phrasal verb) to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation
- 12- **cross** عصبي (adjective) angry or annoyed
- 13- **decline** يهبط (verb) to decrease in quantity or importance . decline (noun)

- 14- **expansion** توسع (noun) the act of making something bigger . expand (verb)
- 15- **focus on** يركز على (phrasal verb) to direct your attention or effort at something specific. focus (noun) focused (adjective)
- 16- **healthcare** رعاية صحية (noun) the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.
- 17- **herbal remedy** علاج عشبي (noun) an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease . remedy (verb) remedial (adjective)
- 18- **homoeopathy** طب بديل / علاج بالاعشاب (noun) a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances
- 19- **immunisation** تطعيم (noun) the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness . immunise (verb) immune (adjective)
- 20- **life expectancy** توقع حياة (noun) the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live. expect (verb) expectation (noun)
- 21- **malaria** مرض الملاريا (noun) a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes
- 22- **migraine** صداع شقيقة (noun) a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision
- 23- **mortality** وفيات اطفال (noun) death, especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate) . mortal (noun and adjective) mortally (adverb)
- 24- **obese** بدين (adjective) extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health . obesity (noun)
- 25- **optimistic** متفائل (adjective) believing that good things will happen in the future . optimism, optimist (noun)
- 26- **option** اختيار (noun) something that is or may be chosen . optional (adjective)
- 27- **outpatient** مراجع عيادات خارجية (noun) someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night
- 28- **practitioner** ممارس مهنة (noun) someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession. practise (verb) practical (adjective) practically (adverb)
- 29- **publicise** ينشر (verb) to give information about something to the public, so that they know about it. publicity (noun)
- 30- **raise** يطرح سؤال (verb) ~ a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something
- 31- **sceptical** متشكك (adjective) having doubts; not easily convinced . sceptic, scepticism (noun)
- 32- **setback** اعاقا (noun) a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse
- 33- **strenuous** مجهد (adjective) using or needing a lot of effort
- 34- **viable** قابل للحياة (adjective) effective and able to be successful . viability (noun)

مصطلحات لونية Colour idioms

Colour idiom مصطلح لوني	Meaning معنى	Feeling شعور
feel blue يحزن	to feel sad	Sadness حزن
have the green light يحصل على الموافقة	to have or give permission	Happiness سعادة
out of the blue فجأة	from nowhere; unexpectedly	Fear خوف
red-handed متلبس بالجرم	in the act of doing something wrong	Anger غضب
see red يغضب	to be angry	Anger
white elephant مكلف قليل الجدوى	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose	Sadness

Examples:

1-Have you heard the good news? We've got **the green light** to go ahead with our project مشروع !

2-Luckily , the police arrived and the thief لص was caught **red-handed**.

3-I was shocked صدمت when I heard the news, it came completely **out of the blue**.

4-Nobody goes to the new private sports centre club نادي.

The building is a **white elephant** .

5-A lot of houses in the nearby village became a **white elephant** as their owners left to live in the city.

أسئلة للتدريب

1-A lot of houses in the nearby village became white elephant as their owners left to live in the city.

What does the underlined colour idiom mean?

2-Have you heard the good news! We have got the permission to go ahead with our project.

Replace the underlined phrase with the suitable colour idiom.

3-**Study the following sentence carefully , and answer the questions that follow:**

It is normal to feel blue from time to time.

1-What does the underlined colour idiom mean?

2-What feeling does the underlined colour idiom refer to ?

4-Study the following sentence carefully , and answer the questions that follow:

I was shocked when I heard the news . It came completely from nowhere

Replace the underlined phrase with the suitable colour idiom.

5-What do the following colour idioms mean? *What feelings do they refer to?

1-Have you heard the good news ? We've got **the green light** to go ahead with our project.

2-Luckily , the police arrived and the thief was caught **red-handed** .

3-I was shocked when I heard the news . It came completely **out of the blue**.

4-Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a **white elephant** .

نمط أسئلة ضع دائرة

1-My father **gave me the green light** to buy a new mobile.

The colour idiom in the above sentence expresses.....

a-anger b-sadness c-happiness d-fear

2-It is normal to **feel blue** from time to time.

The underlined colour idiom means.....

a-feel sad b-feel happy c-feel frightened d-feel ill

3-Have you heard the good news ! We have got the to go ahead with our project.

a-red-handed b-feel blue c-see red d- the green light

تمارين المفردات

A :Group صنف the words in two categories مجموعتين:

1- health treatments علاجات صحية 2- illnesses or medical conditions امراض وحالات طبية

(acupuncture , ailment , allergy, arthritis, herbal remedy, homoeopathy, Immunization , malaria, migraine)

B : Match the phrases with the correct meanings.

acupuncture	1- a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes
ailment	2- a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints
arthritis	3- an illness or disease which is not very serious
immunization	4- giving a drug to protect against illness
malaria	5- an extremely bad headache
allergies	6- a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles
migraine	7- conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing

Answers : 1-malaria
5-migraine

2-arthritis
6-acupuncture

3-ailment
7-allergies

4-immunization

C : Complete the sentences with words from the list:

(acupuncture , homoeopathy , ailments , arthritis , immunization , malaria , allergies , migraine)

- 1- My grandfather has in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
- 2..... to nuts and milk are becoming more common.
- 3- Many serious diseases can be prevented by..... , which helps the body to build antibodies.
- 4- Headaches and colds are common..... , especially in winter.
- 5- If you have a..... ,the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.

Answers : 1-arthritis 2-Allergies 3-immunisation 4-ailments 5-migraine

D : Complete the sentences :

(viable قابل للتطبيق , alien غريب , conventional تقليدي , sceptical متشكك , complementary بديل)

- 1- I don't really believe لا اصدق that story – I'm very.....
- 2- Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics مضادات حيوية; that is theapproach.
- 3- Medicines that are not the normal غير عادي, traditionally accepted treatments are known as..... .
- 4- Another way of saying that something could be successful ناجح is to say it is.....
- 5- If something seems very strange غريب, we sometimes say it is.....

Answers :1-sceptical 2-conventional 3-complementary 4-viable 5-alien

Self assessment Choose the suitable item

acupuncture / viable / skeptical / immunization / alien / healthcare / arthritis / migraine / access / emotions / conventional

- 1- Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is theapproach.
- 2- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is.....
- 3- If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is.....
- 4-Almost 99 per cent of the country's population now hasto electricity.
- 5-Studies show that negativecan harm the body.
- 6-Most doctors used to beabout complementary medicine.
- 7-The wordmeans the treatment of illnesses.
- 8-The wordmeans a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints.
- 9-The wordmeans giving a drug to protect against illness
- 10-The wordmeans an extremely bad headache.
- 11-The wordmeans a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles.

Answers: 1-conventional 2-viable 3-alien 4-access 5-emotions 6-skeptical 7-healthcare 8-arthritis 9-immunization 10-migraine 11-acupuncture

Reading comprehension

Complementary medicine : is it really a solution?

الطب البديل : هل هو حقيقة الحل؟

Most doctors sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of nonconventional treatment they used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years the perception of this type of treatment has changed. These days many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

At a surgery in London 70% of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as arthritis, insomnia and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

لا يمكن ان يستخدم complementary medicine الطب البديل مع ذلك However for all medical treatments العلاجات الطبية. It can never لا يمكن لا substitute for أن يكون بديل immunisations للتطعيم as it كما انه will not produce لن ينتج the antibodies مضادات needed to protect الضروورية للحمايه against childhood diseases الطفولة. ضد امراض الملاريا. It also ايضا انه cannot be used لا يمكن أن يستخدم to protect للحماية against malaria.

اتجه الى أنا سوف دائما I will always, طبيب قال One doctor said conventional medical treatment العلاج الطبي التقليدي first او لا to ensure that للتأكد بأنه no underlying condition لا ظروف اساسية is missed فقدت. However مع ذلك, the idea of complementary treatments البديلة is no longer لم تعد an alien concept مفهوم غريب. In my opinion برأبي, it should work يجب ان تعمل alongside بجانب modern medicine الطب الحديث, and not against it وليس ضده."

***Read the following texts carefully , and then answer the questions that follow:**

A: Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of nonconventional treatment, **they (patients)** used to have to consult a private practitioner **who (a private practitioner)** was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees. Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

- 1- Quote the sentence which indicates that many doctors study complementary forms of treatment.
- 2- Decide if these sentences are **true** or **false**. Correct the false sentences.
 - a- Doctors and patients didn't use to be convinced مقتنع that complementary forms of medicine work.
 - b- Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment.
- 3- A criticism to complementary medicine is mentioned in the above text . Write it down.
- 4- How has the idea of complementary medicine changed recently?

Answers : 1- These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees. 2-a- True b- True 3- there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked 4- These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

B: At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients **who (70 per cent of patients)** were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "**I (one doctor)** now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. **It (homoeopathy)** provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

- 1- At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority of patients suffer from several illnesses. Write down three of them.
- 2- Write down the sentence which shows the percentage of patients who said that herbal remedy helped them.
- 3- A doctor said that some diseases can be treated by homoeopathy. Write down three of them.
- 4- Find a word which means (**effective and able to be successful**)
- 5- Decide if this sentence is **true** or **false**:
 - At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority ^{اغلبية} of patients found that the herbal remedy did not help them.
- 6-of the patients chose the herbal remedy.
A-Less than 50 % B-50 % C-The majority D-The minority

Answers: 1- insomnia, arthritis nad migraines.

2- Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped.

3- anxiety, depression and certain allergies. 4-viable 5-False 6-C

C: However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. **It (complementary medicine)** can never substitute for immunisations as **it (complementary medicine)** will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. **It (complementary medicine)** also cannot be used to protect against malaria. One doctor said, "**I (one doctor)** will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept. In **my (doctor)** opinion, **it (the idea of complementary treatments)** should work alongside modern medicine, and not against **it (modern medicine).**"

- 1- According to the text, what is the benefit of antibodies.
 - 2- Find a word which means (**a disease transmitted by mosquitoes**).
 - 3- Decide if this sentence is **true** or **false**:
 - Complementary medicine can work as a replacement ^{بديل} for conventional medicine.
 - 4- The word.....means "**strange**".
A-underlying B-medical C-complementary D-alien
- Answer s 1- to protect against childhood diseases 2-malaria 3-False 4-alien**

Are happier people healthier – and, if so , why?

هل الناس السعداء أكثر صحة وان كان كذلك لماذا؟

It's normal من حين لآخر to feel a bit blue ان تحزن from time to time انه عادي. However studies العواطف السلبية negative emotions أظهرت بأن the body الجسم can harm the body الجسم ان تؤدي.

Anger can also على الصحة have harmful effects مؤذية on health. When you see red تغضب, your blood pressure ضغط دمك is raised يرتفع and you can suffer from من headaches الصداع, sleep problems نوم مشاكل and digestive problems ومشاكل هضم. However مع ذلك, what about ماذا عن positive feelings and attitudes المشاعر الايجابية? Until recently حتى حديثا, scientists العلماء had not investigated لم يبحثوا whether there is هناك a link between positive feelings المشاعر الايجابية and good health والصحة الجيدة.

Then أكثر من more than التي تتبعت that had followed في دراسة in a study, ثم 6,000 men and women 6000 رجل وامرأة aged 25 to 74 سنة 25 الى 74 أعمارهم بين 20 years لمدة 20 عام, researchers found الباحثون وجدوا that positivity الايجابية reduced the risk خطر of heart disease مرض القلب. Other factors عوامل اخرى influencing health الصحة included تشمل a supportive network شبكة داعمة of family العائلة and friends والاصدقاء, and an optimistic outlook ونظرة متفائلة on life للحياة. The research showed البحث أظهر that children الاطفال who were more أكثر able to stay للبقاء focused on مركزين a task مهمة who had a more positive attitude ايجابية and الذين لديهم better health بصحة افضل in better health كانوا عادة, في عمر سبع سنين seven at age 30 years later بعد 30 سنة.

The study has been جدلية controversial. Some بعض health professionals يعتقدوا بأن believe that مختصي الصحة bad lifestyle choices اختيارات اسلوب معيشة سيئة, such as التدخين مثل smoking or lack of exercise او نقص التمارين, are the reason السبب for heart disease مرض القلب and other illnesses أمراض اخرى, and not وليس an individual's attitude اتجاه فردي. The researchers الباحثون, while agreeing بينما يتفقوا, raise the question سؤال: why are people making لماذا الناس making bad lifestyle decisions يعملون bad lifestyle decisions? اختيارات اسلوب معيشة سيئة? Do more optimistic people المتفائلين make عملوا better and healthier lifestyle choices افضل وأكثر صحية?

LEARN 2 BE

The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances make it possible they believe positive thinking after a setback their overall health
يقدرها بأن ليس كل الظروف الشخصية للفرد دون قلق. However, مع ذلك, ان يطوروا ان يطوروا وان يرجعوا لوضعهم الطبيعي 'bounce back' ستحسن هذه السمات will improve في المستقبل.

***Read the following texts carefully , and then answer the questions that follow:**

A: It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When **you (reader) are angry**, your (reader) blood pressure is raised and **you (reader)** can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

1-Replace the underlined phrase (**are angry**) with a colour idiom.

2-Stress has several bad effects on someone's health. Write down three of them.

What are the possible effects **اثار** of anger and stress on someone's health?

3-Find a colour idiom in the text which means (feel sad) ?

Answers: 1-see red 2- headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. 3-feel blue

B: Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life. The research showed that children **who (children)** were more able to stay focused on a task, and **who (children)** had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

1-It is said that positivity reduces the possibility of heart attack. Write down two other factors that affect our health.

2-Quote the sentence which indicates the number of participants in the study.

3-How long has the study last?

4-The study shows two aspects of children who were in better health thirty years later.

What are they?

5-What kind of disease that can be reduced by positivity.

Answers : 1- a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

2- Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease.

3-20 years

4-children were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven. 5-heart disease

C: The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices? The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry. However, **they (the researchers)** believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these qualities will improve **their (children)** overall health in the future.

- 1-The writer mentioned two things that should be taught to children . Write them down.
- 2-Some people do things that are bad to their health. What are they?
- 3-Find a word which means **(believing that good things will happen in the future)**
- 4- What is controversial جدلي about the researchers' study?
- 5-Teaching children to.....will enhance their overall health.
 - a-develop positive circumstances
 - b-develop positive thinking
 - c-develop negative thinking
 - d-develop positive attitude
- 6-Write down the sentence which indicates that researchers haven't agreed about the study.

Answers :1- to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback

2- smoking or lack of exercise

3-optimistic

4- **The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude.** 5-b 6-The study has been controversial.

***Using the phrases to complete the sentences حسب القطعة السابقة / اختار الإجابة الصحيحة**

- a-conventional medicine because it produces antibodies
- b-suffer from health problems
- c-try to relax to get some exercise
- d-better and healthier lifestyle choices

1- A good way to cope with stress is to work extra hard.

No, it isn't. You should

2- Complementary medicine can be used to immunise people.

No, it can't. You can immunize yourself using.....

3- Optimistic people make bad lifestyle choices.

No, they don't. They make.....

4- Seeing red has positive effects on your health.

No, it doesn't. You often.....

Answers 1-c 2-a 3-d 4-b

الصحة في الأردن : تقرير : Health in Jordan : A report

مقدمة Introduction

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare a top priority for all. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.

A : Healthcare centres

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunized, thanks to immunisation teams that had been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

B : Hospitals

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

C : Life expectancy توقع الحياة

The life expectancy figures تظهر بأن أرقام توقع الحياة show that Jordan's healthcare system نظام الرعاية الصحية الاردني is successful ناجح. In 1965 CE 1965 سنة في, the average معدل Jordanian's life expectancy توقع حياة الاردنيين was age 50 سنة 50 كان عمر. In 2017 CE 2017 سنة في, this average life expectancy الحياة had risen ارتفع to 74.6 (74.6) الى .

According to احصائيات اليونيسيف UNICEF statistics حسب, between 1981 CE 1981 سنة and 1991 CE 1991 سنة, Jordan's infant mortality rates معدل وفيات اطفال الاردن declined هبط more rapidly بشكل اسرع than anywhere else في العالم من اي مكان آخر. In 1981 CE 1981 سنة, 70 deaths وفاة 70 من per 1,000 births مولود لكل in 1981 CE 1981 سنة. In 2017 CE 2017 سنة, only 15 deaths وفاة 15 الى فقط per 1,000 births مولود لكل in 2017 CE 2017 سنة.

Conclusion خاتمة

The low infant mortality rate معدل وفيات الاطفال المنخفض, as well as اضافة the excellent healthcare system نظام الرعاية الصحية الممتاز, have been contributing factors هي عوامل مساهمة to Jordan's healthy population growth للنمو السكاني الصحي الاردني, which will result in قوة عاملة قوية a strong work force الذي سينتج with economic benefits مع فوائد اقتصادية for the whole country لكل البلد.

Additional vocabulary

Sanitation	The systems which supply water and deal with human waste
Dental	Relating to teeth
Immunization	Giving a substance to a person (often by a needle) to prevent them from getting a particular disease
Infant mortality	Deaths amongst babies or very young children
Work force	The people who are able to work

B: Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, **it (the country)** has not neglected **its (the country)** advanced medical facilities. The **reputation** of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 74.6.

According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, **which (Jordan's healthy population growth)** will result in a strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.

1-Quote the sentence which mentions the decade that witnessed the decrease of infants death rates.

2-What does the underlined word (**reputation**) mean ?

3-Find a word which means (**death , especially on a large scale**)

4- What is the link between the introduction مقدمة and the conclusion خلاصة?

5-What are the two factors that lead to a healthy population growth in Jordan?

Answers : 1- According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

2-common opinion

3-mortality

4-Health conditions contribute to Jordan's healthy population growth.

5-The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system



تحرك ! Get moving**A : A growing problem****مشكله متزايدة**

In many countries an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now. Another big factor is lack of exercise. People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

B : Time to listen**وقت لنسمع**

Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and their advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week, and teenagers should aim for at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much, but recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this. School children are less physically active than they used to be. Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems.

C : It's good for you**انه جيد لك**

Experts recommend a mixture of activities, such as moderate exercise, and more strenuous exercise, like running. They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

D : Useful tips نصائح مفيدة

Of course بالطبع this raises هذا يطرح a question سؤال: how can I كيف استطيع I manage I manage ان اتدبر to fit اللياقة in all this هذا كل هذا extra exercise اضافي التمرين الإضافي? The best way الطريقة الأفضل is to build it جعلها into our daily lives في حياتنا اليومية so that it بحيث becomes تصبح a routine روتين. It doesn't have لا يتطلب to take اخذ much extra time وقت اضافي. You could تستطيع get off الخروج the bus الباص من one stop earlier وقفة ابرك than usual المعتاد, or stand up الوقوف او when you're عندما تكون on the phone الهاتف! Most importantly الأهمية, we should find نجد يجب أن نجد a sport رياضة that we enjoy doing نستمتع بفعلها. That way تلك الطريقة, we will all become سنصبح كلنا fitter أكثر لياقة, healthier اكثر صحة and happier سعادة واکثر.

*Read the following texts carefully , and then answer the questions that follow:

A : In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for **this (an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese)** is the growing popularity of fast food, **which (fast food)** didn't use to be as common as **it (fast food)** is now. Another big factor is lack of exercise. People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played **its (modern technology)** part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

- 1-According to the article المقالة , what are the main reasons for higher rates of obesity?
- 2-Give an example which shows that modern technology may prevent people from walking?
- 3-According to the text , what are the two age groups that suffer from obesity?

Answers : 1-One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now. Another big factor is lack of exercise. 3-online shopping 3-young people and adults.

B : Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and **their (health experts)** advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this. School children are less physically active than **they (school children)** used to be. Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems.

- 1- Quote the sentence which indicates the minimum amount of exercise recommended for children.
- 2- Write down the sentence which indicates that the British people do not get enough exercise.
- 3- Do most British people get enough exercise? Which sentence in the article tells you this?
- 4- How many hours should adults exercise ?
- 5-Who are advised to exercise at least an hour a day?

Answers : 1- Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day.

2- However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.

3-No they don't. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.4- at least two and a half hours every week 5- children and teenagers

C : Experts recommend a mixture of activities. These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more **strenuous** exercise, like running. They also advise exercise **that (exercise)** strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress. In a recent study, patients **who (patients)** had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

- 1- What does the underlined word (**strenuous**) mean?
- 2-Two exercises are recommended for people. Write them down.
- 3-Give an example of a strenuous exercise ?
- 4-Give an example of a moderate exercise ?

Answers : 1-need a lot of effort

2- These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. 3- running 4- fast walking

D : Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build **it (extra exercise)** into our daily lives so that **it (extra exercise)** becomes a routine. **It (extra exercise)** doesn't have to take much extra time. You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a sport that we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

- 1-The author **يقترح** suggests some ways of including exercise in our normal lives. Give two examples from the article.
- 2-Quote the sentence which describes our life if we do a sport.

Answers : 1- You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone!

2-That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

Anger management ادارة الغضب

Mrs Rashwan: We're all aware of the importance of being healthy. We know that we need to eat well and take regular exercise. However, how often do we stop and think about how much energy we waste by being angry? Anger can lead to stress and other mental health problems, and it makes it harder for us to concentrate and enjoy life. I used to live outside the city, so I would drive for two hours to get to school. There was always so much traffic. I remember, I used to feel more and more angry about the traffic. I would sit there in my car, with my heart beating fast, worrying about arriving late for my class. Then I realised what a waste of time it was, being angry about something you couldn't control! I also realised how much better it was to arrive to school calm and relaxed!

Zainab: What did you do to stay calm, Mrs Rashwan?

Mrs Rashwan: I took a deep breath, held it for a few seconds and then breathed out very slowly. Each time I breathed out, I imagined that I was pushing away all the anger, all the angry feelings that were building up, and it worked! Zainab, what do you do to control your anger?

Zainab: Whenever I feel myself getting angry, I count to ten. This technique gives me enough time to think about my anger and be able to control it.

Mrs Rashwan: That's a very helpful tip! Exercise can help, too. Has anyone got any other suggestions? Sami?

Sami: Yes, I recite some verses from the Holy Quran whenever I feel cross.

Mrs Rashwan: I strongly agree with you. Reciting verses from the Holy Quran makes us feel peaceful and patient, and it helps us to be kind to people. In fact, Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) said, 'He who is victorious over his passion at the time of anger is the strongest among you.'

- 1-What made the teacher angry on her journey to school ?
- 2-What was she worried about ?
- 3-What did she do to make herself feel calm?
- 4-What does Zeinab do when she starts to get angry ?
- 5-What synonym for angry does Smai use ?
- 6-What does Sami do to control his anger ?



Speaking

1-Talk about your life now, and compare it with your life five years ago. What changes have there been?

- What did you use to do that you do not do any more?
- What new activities are you used to doing now that you did not do in the past?
- Are the friends you used to spend time with different from your friends now?

2- Do you ever feel yourself getting angry? What kind of things can make you angry?

3- Do you think that feeling angry is bad for you?

4-Make notes about something that used to make you stressed. How have you changed your habits so that it doesn't make you stressed any more?

5-Your local health centre has been given a large donation and they want to use it to improve the facility. Here are some ways in which it could be improved:

- a cafeteria • disabled access • a nutrition centre • a new swimming pool

Discuss with your partner the advantages and disadvantages of all the possible facilities. Decide which two facilities are the most useful.

Pronunciation

***Using the International Phonetic Alphabet – IPA**

Write the phonetic transcriptions:

importance	
school	
exercise	
angry	
calm	



Grammar قواعد

Be (am / is / are) used to معتاد على (normal / familiar / customary)

يستخدم هذا التركيب لوصف الاشياء المألوفة أو الاعتيادية
يتبع هذا التركيب ب (اسم / ضمير / فعل مجرد +ing
جدول يبين شكل التركيب

I	am	(not)	used to	Noun
He / She / It	is			Pronoun
We / You / They	are			V.1+ing

Examples :

جملة مثبتة The man **is used to walking** everyday.

جملة منفية The man **isn't used to walking** everyday.

سؤال **Is the man used to walking** everyday?

فيما يلي جمل الكتاب التي وردت على هذا التركيب

- 1-We've lived in the city a long time , so we **are used to the traffic**.
- 2-I didn't like getting up early , but I **am used to it** now.
- 3-She's lived in the UK for a year. She **is used to speaking** English now.
- 4- We always go to the market across the street, so we **are used to eating** fresh vegetables.
- 5- Please slow down. I **am not used to walking** so fast!
- 6- Most Jordanians **are used to** the hot weather that we have in summer.
- 7- Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she **is now used to** playing it.
- 8- **Are you used to** living in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
- 9- My grandfather retired a month ago. He **isn't used to** having nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.
- 10- I just got glasses this week, and I'm **not used to** wearing them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.
- 11- Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you **aren't used to** doing much exercise.
- 12- My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he **is used to** living there now.
- 13-We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We **weren't used to** the cold weather.



اعتاد على Used to

يستخدم لوصف عادات ماضية او احوال ماضية تغيرت الان.
يتبع هذا التركيب ب to+infinitive
جدول يبين شكل التركيب

I / We / You / They / He / She / It	used to didn't use to	V.1
--	--------------------------	-----------

Examples:

جملة مثبتة He **used to lift** heavy objects.

جملة منفية He **didn't use to lift** heavy objects.

سؤال **Did he use to lift** heavy objects?

فيما يلي جمل الكتاب التي وردت على هذا التركيب

- 1-My mother **used to** buy my clothes , but now I choose my own.
- 2-She **used to** be a teacher , but now she has retired.
- 3-I **used to** like cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.
- 4- My grandparents **didn't use to** send emails when they were my age.
- 5- Rashed **used to** go swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.
- 6- When you were younger, **did** you **use to** play in the park?
- 7-I **used to** go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.
- 8- There **didn't use to** be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
- 9- I think television **used to** be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.
- 10- There **used to** be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.
- 11- When I was a student, I **used to** work very hard. I **used to** get up very early and study alone before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more!
- 12- When I was a child, my grandmother **used to** make cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.
- 13-Where **did** they **use to** go school?
- 14- I **didn't use to** understand English, but now I do.
- 15- My family and I **used to go** camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.
- 16- When I was young, I **used to** go fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!

The Past Perfect Continuous **الماضي التام المستمر**

يستخدم للحديث عن الاحداث او المواقف التي استمرت لغاية لحظة محددة في الماضي.

جملة مثبتة	I / He / She / It / We / You / They had been + V1ing +
جملة منفية	I / He / She / It / We / You / They had not been + V1ing +
سؤال	(Q. word) had + subject + been + V1ing + ...

فيما يلي جمل الكتاب التي احتوت على الزمن الماضي التام المستمر

- 1-Ali **had been thinking** about his friend when he received a text from him.
- 2-By the time the bus arrived, we **had been waiting** for an hour.
- 3- Hind **had been working** very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams. When the results were published, she was delighted to learn that she had passed. She had done extremely well. She phoned her parents from the college. They **had been waiting** for her call all morning. When she arrived home an hour later, there was a surprise for her. For several weeks, her parents **had been planning** a special weekend away to the Jerash Festival. They had managed to make it a surprise for Hind, even though they **had been using** the family computer to make all the arrangements! Hind was delighted. She **had been talking** about the Jerash Festival for months; and now the whole family was going! It was a wonderful graduation present.
- 4- A: When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.
B: Yes, I **had been running** for half an hour.
- 5- My mother lost her purse yesterday. She **had been shopping** in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there.
- 6- I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; she **had been cooking** all afternoon for a special family dinner.

Self assessment : A: Choose the correct answer:

- 1-The woman go shopping, but now she has to drive into town to shop.
a-used to b-am used to c- is used to d- use to
- 2-living in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
a-Are you used to b-Did you use to c- is you used to d-Was he used to
- 3- Please slow down. They walking so fast!
a-did not use to b-were not used to c- is not used to d-are not used to
- 4- When they were young, they go fishing every weekend.
Now they do.
a-did not use to b-were not used to c-isn't used to d-are not used to
- 5-Our grandmotherto tell us stories at bedtime?
a-are used b-using c-is used d-used
- 6-Where they use to go to school?
a-does b-do c-did d- are

7-He has been playing tennis really hard and he.....playing it.

a-is now used to b-now used to c-are now used to d-used to now

8-She very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams.

a-had been preparing b-prepares c-has been preparing d-is preparing

9- She..... understand English, but now he does.

a-didn't use to b-aren't used to

c-am used to d-is not used to

10- Therebe so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.

a-didn't use to b-weren't used to c-used d-wasn't used to

11- I think televisionbe better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.

a-used to b-use to c-is used to d-uses to

12- Most Jordaniansthe hot weather that we have in summer.

a-are used to b-used to c-were used to d-is used to

13- Therebe a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.

a-is used to b-was used to c- used d- used to

14- A: When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.

B: Yes, I for half an hour.

a-has been running b-running c-have been running d-had been running

15-We needed warm clothes when we went to London. Wethe cold weather

a-isn't used to b-wasn't used to c-weren't used to d-haven't used

16- I just got glasses this week, and I'm not.....them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.

a-used to wear b- used to wearing c-use to wear d-wearing

17-She has lived in the UK for a year. She to speaking English now.

a-is used b-are used c-was used d-were used

18-I to like cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.

a-use b-used c-using d-am used

19-For several weeks, they had..... a special weekend away to the Jerash Festival.

a-plan b-plans c-been planning d-planning

20-We've lived in the city a long time , so we the traffic.

a-use b-used c-is used to d- are used to

21-I didn't like getting up early , but I it now.

a- use b-am used to c- is used to d-are used to

22-My mother buy my clothes , but now I choose my own.

a-use b-used to c-is used to d-are used to

23-She to be a teacher , but now she has retired.

a-used b-use c-is used d-are used

24-Ali about his friend when he received a text from him.

a-think b-thinking c-will think d-had been thinking

25-By the time the bus arrived, we for an hour.

a-have been waiting b-has been waiting c-are waiting d-had been waiting

26- My mother lost her purse yesterday. She..... in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there.

a-shop b-shops c- is shopping d-had been shopping

27- I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; she..... all afternoon for a special family dinner.

a-had been cooking b-cook c-cooking d-have been cooking

28- My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't..... nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.

a-used to having b-used to have c-use to d-using

29-Where did Mahato school?

a-used to go b-use going c-use to go d-use to going

30-My sister was very busy yesterday as shefor a special occasion.

a-had been preparing b-prepares c-has been prepared d-is preparing

31-My uncle.....working at the company for a year when he got a promotion.

a- is b- have been c- had been d- will be

32-Ali.....the duck in the park with his father when he was young.

a- is used to feeding b- used to feed
c- am used to feeding d- are used to feeding

33-My friend has lived in Egypt for a year. She says she.....living there now.

a- is used to b- used to c- didn't use to d- am not used to

34-Are you used tokites?

a-fly b-flying c-flew d-flown

B :Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it:

1-It is customary for the students now to wake up early everyday.

They students.....

2-It is not familiar for my cousin to live in the city now.

My cousin.....

3-It isn't normal for my friend to send emails.

My friend.....

4-The driver is used to cleaning the car everyday.

It is.....

5-It is normal for most of Jordanian people to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.

Most of Jordanian people.....

C :Correct the underlined mistakes صحح الاخطاء:

- 1- When I was a child, my grandmother **is used to** make cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.
- 2- When I was a student, I **am used to** work very hard. I used to **getting** up very early and study alone before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more!
- 3-She has lived in Paris for ten years , so she **used to** speaking French now.

Writing skills

Useful language for reports تقارير

Introduction
Reporting information
Conclusion /Recommendations

(وردت في قطعة تقرير عن الصحة في الأردن)

Introduction مقدمة

*The aim of this report is to ... / This report examines ... /
In this report, [...] will be examined.*

Reporting information اخبار المعلومات

*There are more than [...] well-equipped health centres in [name of town].
Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of ...
The number of [...] has declined/increased since [date].*

Conclusion خلاصة /Recommendations توصيات

*It appears that ... / This results in ... / It is recommended that ... /
The best course of action would be to ...*

Writing

- 1-Consider the plan of a report about **free-time activities** that are available in your area.
- 2-Write a report about **health facilities** in your area. Remember to include a title, and supply factual information. Write about 200 words.
- 3-Think of some simple ways you and other people you know could **increase your physical activity**. Write two or three ideas.
- 4-Write a two-paragraph report to answer the questions.
Are you, your family and your friends **active** enough?
How could you increase your physical activity?
Say what the situation is at the moment, both generally and personally.
Explain how you, your family and your friends could increase your physical activity.

تدريب على الأسئلة الكتابية مع الاجابات

Read the following article , and then answer all the questions that follow.

It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body. Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health. Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years , researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. They also found other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life. The research showed that children who were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease.

1-The article states some possible effects of anger on someone's health. Write down three of these effects. your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. اي 3 نتائج

2-Certain factors were found to influence the health positively. Write down two of these factors .a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

3-Quote the sentence which states the examples of bad lifestyle choices.
Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease.

4-Find an idiom in the text which refers to "sadness"? feel blue

5-What does the underlined word 'They' refer to? researchers

6-The article states two research findings about children who were in better health 30 years later . Write down two findings down. children who were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven

7-It is said that that optimistic people do not make bad lifestyle decisions . Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.

I think that optimistic people do make bad lifestyle decisions because they live a healthy life. Also , optimistic people do exercises and help others. اجابه مقترحة

8-Some people can easily control their anger when it appears. Suggest three possible ways to overcome one's anger.

I think that some people can easily control their anger in many ways such as talking to a friend , drinking coffee and watching T.V. اجابه مقترحة

Unit 3

Medical advances انجازات طبية

Quotation Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?

➡ *Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity.*

Hippocrates (460 BCE–370 BCE)

حين يعشق الطب تعشق الانسانية

-those who love medicine also love people because they want to make them better.

Vocabulary مفردات الوحدة الثالثة

- 1- **antibody** مضاد (noun) a substance produced by the body to fight disease.
- 2- **apparatus** جهاز (noun) the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose.
- 3- **appendage** طرف بدني طبيعي (noun) a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body . append (verb)
- 4- **artificial** صناعي (adjective) made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally . artifice (noun) artificially (adverb)
- 5- **bionic** حيوي (adjective) describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered.
- 6- **bounce back** يرتد لوضعه الطبيعي (phrasal verb) to start to be successful again after a difficult time.
- 7- **cancerous** مسرطن (adjective) something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally . cancer (noun)
- 8- **career** مهنة / وظيفة (noun) a job undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress.
- 9- **coma** غيبوبة (noun) a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time.
- 10- **dementia** جنون (noun) a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning.
- 11- **drug** دواء (عقار) (noun) a medicine or a substance used for making medicines.
- 12- **expansion** توسع (noun) the act of making something bigger . expand (verb)
- 13- **implant** زراعة عضو (noun) a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body . implant (verb)
- 14- **limb** طرف (يد/رجل) (noun) arm or leg of a person.

- 15- **medical trial** دواء تجريبي (noun) trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications. trial (verb)
- 16- **MRI** صورة رنين مغناطيسي (noun) (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons.
- 17- **outpatient** مراجع عيادات خارجية (noun) someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night.
- 18- **paediatric** متعلق بطب الاطفال (adjective) describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses . paediatrics, paediatrician (noun)
- 19- **pill** قرص (دواء) (noun) a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole.
- 20- **prosthetic** طرف صناعي (noun) an artificial body part; ~ (adjective) limb describing an artificial body part . prosthetics (noun)
- 21- **radiotherapy** علاج اشعاعي (noun) the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer.
- 22- **reputation** سمعة / صيت (noun) the common opinion that people have about someone or something. repute (verb)
- 23- **scanner** ماسح (noun) a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body. scan (verb)
- 24- **setback** اعاقه (noun) a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse.
- 25- **side effect** أثر جانبي (noun) effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness.
- 26- **sponsor** يدعم ماليا (verb) to financially support a person or an event.
sponsor (noun) sponsored (adjective)
- 27- **stroke** سكتة قلبية (noun) an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally.
- 28- **symptom** عرض (للمرض) (noun) a physical problem that might indicate a disease.
- 29- **ward** جناح في مستشفى (noun) a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care. ward (verb)

تمارين المفردات

**A: Which words refer to (1) illnesses and other medical conditions?
(2) medical apparatus or treatment?**

(coma , dementia , drug , implant , medical trial , pill , scanner, side effect , stroke , symptom)

B: Make pairs of words with similar meanings and match them with the correct definitions.

(apparatus , artificial , equipment , fund , prosthetic , sponsor)

Definitions تعريفات	Words with similar meanings كلمات لها معنى مشابهة	
1-describes an object that is manufactured مصنوع by humans		
2- tools الات or machines that have a particular purpose		
3- to pay for يدفع		

C: Collocations متلازمات

- 1- **catch someone's attention** يلتفت انتباهه
- 2- **get an idea** لديه فكرة
- 3- **take an interest in something/ somebody** يعطي اهتمام
- 4- **spend time doing something** يمضي وقت
- 5- **attend a course** يحضر دورة

D: Use the words to complete the sentences. One word is not needed.

(**helmet** خوذة , **inspire** يلهم , **monitor** جهاز رصد , **reputation** سمعة , **risk** يجازف , **seat belt** حزام أمان , **self-confidence** ثقة بالنفس , **tiny** صغير جدا , **waterproof** ضد الماء)

- 1- You can wear your watch ساعه when you go swimming if it's
- 2- It's amazing how huge trees grow from..... seeds بذور.
- 3- The Olympic Games often..... young people to take up a sport.
- 4- Please hurry up. Let's not..... missing لا يلحق the bus.
- 5- You must always wear ليس a..... in a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger.
- 6- When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special..... to his chest صدر.
- 7- It's important to encourage young people and help them develop يطور
- 8- Petra has a..... as a fascinating place to visit.

Answers : 1-water proof 2-tiny 3-inspire 4-risk 5-seat belt 6-monitor 7-self-confidence 8-reputation



E: Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box.

a coma , dementia , medical trials , pills , symptoms

- 1- Doctors look at the **signs of illness** اشارات المرض before they decide how to treat the patient.
- 2- Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform **special tests** اختبارات خاصة to make sure the drugs are safe.
- 3- After Ali’s accident, he lay in **an unconscious state** حالة لا وعي for two weeks.
- 4- My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different **tablets** اقراص every day.

Answers: 1-symptoms 2-medical trials 3-coma 4-pills

F: Choose the most suitable item from the words to complete the sentences. One word is not needed.

(sustainability استمرارية , apparatus جهاز , physician طبيب , mortality وفيات , prosthetic صناعي)

- 1- After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the..... away.
- 2- The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the..... of the environment.
- 3- Athletes with..... legs can take part in the Paralympics.
- 4- Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital’s leading specializing..... in cancer care.

Answers : 1-apparatus 2-sustainability 3-prosthetic 4-physicain

Self assessment

1-Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences :

physician , waterproof , pediatric , scanner , pills , inspire , monitor , side- effects

- 1- If it’s....., you can wear your watch when you go swimming.
- 2- The Olympic Games often..... young people to take up a sport.
- 3-The wordmeans a medical instrument.
- 4- When the patient had a heart attack, the doctors attached a specialto his chest.
- 5- My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six differentevery day.
- 6- The professor aged 67, is the hospital’s leading specializingin cancer care.
- 7-The new drug is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual
- 8-The worddescribes the area of medicine that deals with children.

2-Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences :

medical trials , ward , tiny , symptoms , reputation , sustainability , risk

- 1- It's amazing how huge trees grow fromseeds.
- 2- Please hurry up. Let's notmissing the bus.
- 3-The wordmeans a room in a hospital.
- 4- Petra has aas a fascinating place to visit.
- 5- Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists performto make sure the drugs are safe.
- 6- The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps theof the environment.
- 7-The new drug is expected to reduce the..... of cancer.

3-Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences :

prosthetic, a coma , apparatus , radiotherapy , drug , self-confidence , seat belt , symptoms

- 1- You must always wear a..... in a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger.
- 2- After Ali's accident, he lay infor two weeks.
- 3-The wordmeans using radiation to treat disease.
- 4- It's important to encourage young people and help them develop.....
- 5- Doctors look at thebefore they decide how to treat the patient.
- 6- After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put theaway.
- 7- Athletes withlegs can take part in the Paralympics.
- 8-A new canceris being trialed in the UK which will help patients.



الاستيعاب Reading comprehension

Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

مخترع اماراتي شاب سيسافر حول العالم

Ten-year-old من دبي AdeeB al-Balooshi اديب البلوشي, from Dubai, is going to travel **seven** countries on a tour في رحلة to **seven** countries دول لسبع دول سييسافر which has been organised and funded من الشيخ by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad حمدان بن محمد, Crown Prince of Dubai ولي عهد دبي.

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention لفت انتباه الشيخ حمدان with his invention باختره a prosthetic limb طرف صناعي for his father لآبيه. The Sheikh has taken a special interest في الولد, and hopes ويرعى the tour that he is sponsoring الرحلة التي will give ثقة اكثر the young inventor الشاب more self-confidence and inspire وتلهم other young Emirati inventors اخرين.

AdeeB got the idea فكرة for a special kind of prosthetic leg لساق صناعية while he was at the beach مع عائلته with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg ساق صناعية الذي لا يستطيع ان يسبح, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk كما لا يستطيع في البحر. This inspired AdeeB to invent ليخترع هذا اهم a waterproof prosthetic leg ساق صناعية ضد الماء.

AdeeB is going to visit the USA, France, Germany, and Italy, where he will be staying with relatives مع ذلك. However, while he is in Germany, AdeeB will not be spending all his time sightseeing رؤية معالم سياحية كل وقتة. He will be working with a specialist doctor مع طبيب مختص to build the appendage (الطرف الصناعي). He will also be attending a course دورة حضر and learning about عن and learning about عن الأبطال الصناعية different kinds of medical apparatus من معدات طبية انواع مختلفة.

AdeeB has invented several other devices تشمل, including a tiny cleaning robot وجهاز مراقبة قلب and a heart monitor انسان الي صغير للتنظيف, which is attached to a car seat belt بحزام امان السيارة الذي يربط في حالة an emergency الطوارئ, rescue services خدمات الانقاذ and the driver's family وعائلة السائق will be automatically connected with the driver مع السائق الي سيتصلون خلال this special checking device جهاز الفحص الخاص هذا.

He has also invented خوذة ضد الحريق a fireproof helmet اخترع أيضا
This special equipment التي لها هذه الاداة الخاصة, which has
a built-in camera system نظام كاميرا داخلي, will help rescue workers ستساعد عمال الانقاذ
in emergencies في الطوارئ.

It is for these reasons انه لهذه الاسباب that Adeeb بأن اديب rightly deserves يستحق بجدارة
his reputation سمعته as one of كأحد the youngest inventors المخترعين الصغار
in the world في العالم.

***Read the following texts carefully , and then answer the questions that follow:**

A: Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour **which (a tour)** has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai. The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with **his (The boy)** invention – a prosthetic limb for **his (the boy)** father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that **he (The Sheikh)** is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while **he (Adeeb)** was at the beach with his **(Adeeb)** family. **His (Adeeb)** father, **who (his father)** wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as **he (his father)** could not risk getting **his (his father)** leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

1-Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested مهتم in helping Adeeb?

Why did he offer Adeeb the gift هدية of a world tour?

2-Find a word in the text which means **(artificial)**.

3- How did Adeeb get his inspiration الهام for a waterproof prosthetic leg?

4-What does the suffix **(-proof)** mean?

5-How many countries will Adeeb travel to ?

Answers : 1- Give him more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

2-prosthetic

3-His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. 4-against 5-seven



B: Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, **where (Germany)** he will be staying with relatives. However, while **he (Adeeb)** is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all **his (Adeeb)** time sightseeing. **He (Adeeb)** will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. **He (Adeeb)** will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, **which (Adeeb)** is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.

He (Adeeb) has also invented a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, **which (This special equipment)** has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves **his (Adeeb)** reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

- 1-Adeeb invented many devices .Write down three of them.
- 2- What does the suffix لاحقة **-proof** mean (*waterproof* , *fireproof*)?
- 3- Quote the sentence which indicates the purpose of the in-car heart monitor.
- 4-What does the underlined word (**reputation**) mean?
- 5-Adeeb is going to visit many countries. Mention three of them.
- 6- Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany, and what will he be doing there?
- 7-Find synonyms مرادفات of (**sponsor** يرعى ماليا / **artificial** صناعي) in the text نص.

Answers 1- a tiny cleaning robot , a heart monitor and a fireproof helmet.

2-against

3- In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.

4-common opinion

5- the USA, France, the UK

6-relatives / He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

7-fund / prosthetic



في المستقبل In the future

تزيد لعملية to have an operation سنكون قادرين We will be able ذكاننا our intelligence

زراعة ادمغة brain implants مسبقا طوروا العلماء Scientists have already developed that improve vision الرؤية or allow disabled people المعاقين التي حسنت to use their thoughts افكارهم in order to control لكي يسيطروا لسيطروا
prosthesis الاصطناعية like arms, legs, or hands او الايدي, prosthetic limbs الاصطناعية مثل الذراعين, legs, or hands او الايدي, or operate تشغيل او تشغيل a wheelchair كرسي متحرك. In 2012 CE 2012, research بحث on monkeys القرود showed that أظهر بأن a brain implant ادمغة improved حسنت their decision-making abilities قدرات اتخاذ القرار لديها. How كيف will humans benefit سيستفيد البشر from this research? من هذا البحث? Scientists العلماء hope to develop تطوير a similar device جهاز مشابه to help people الناس لمساعدة الناس who have been affected الذين تأثروا by brain damage دماغية, which الذي could be caused by دماغية, a stroke سكتة قلبية, dementia ديمنتيا, يمكن ان يتسبب by dementia ديمنتيا, a stroke سكتة قلبية or other brain injuries اخرى او جروح دماغ اخرى.

مع الناس للتواصل with people الأطباء سيكونوا قادرين Doctors will be able في غيبوبة in a coma

In 2010 CE 2010, neuroscientists علماء الاعصاب confirmed that it أثبتوا بأنه possible ممكن to communicate مع some patients المرضى with مع some patients المرضى in a coma غيبوبة, by using باستخدام a special brain scanner خاص called يسمى an MRI مغناطيسي. They suggested that اقترحوا بأن, in the future المستقبل, more meaningful dialogue حوار اكثر معنى with patients مع مرضى in a coma غيبوبة would be possible ممكن. Two years later بعد سنتين, it has finally happened حدث مؤخرا. The scanner, used on a man رجل who has been في coma غيبوبة for more than اكثر من twelve years 12, proves that he أثبت بأنه has a conscious وعي, thinking mind عقل مفكر – a fact الحقيقة that had previously been سابقا التي disputed اختلف عليها by many من الكثيرين.
Doctors plan استخدام الأطباء يخططون to use استخدام similar brain-scanning techniques تقنيات مسح دماغية مشابهة in the future المستقبل to find out لاكتشاف whether اذا patients المرضى are in pain ألم, or what ماذا they would like يحبون to be done فعله in order to لكي improve تحسين their quality نوعية of life الحياة.

أنواع معينة **A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer** علاج جديد سيساعد **almost instantly** تقريبا بشكل سريع من السرطان

A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

*Read the following texts carefully , and then answer the questions that follow:

A: We will be able to have an operation to increase our intelligence.

Scientists have already developed brain implants **that (brain implants)** improve vision or allow disabled people to use **their (disabled people)** thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved **their (monkeys)** decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people **who (people)** have been affected by brain damage, **which (brain damage)** could be caused by dementia , a stroke or other brain injuries.

- 1-What does the word **scanner** mean?
- 2- There are many kinds of prosthetic limbs. Write down two of them.
- 3-There are many causes of brain damage. Write down two of them.
- 4-Which animal was used to make tests for brain implants?
- 5-Why have scientists already developed brain implants?
- 6-Brain implants are expected to allow disabled people to use their thoughts. Write down the reason .

Answers 1-a medical instrument 2- arms, legs or hands

3- dementia , a stroke or other brain injuries 4-monkey

5- improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts

6- in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair.

B: Doctors will be able to communicate with people in a coma.

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that **he** (**a man**) has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact **that** (**a fact**) had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what **they** (**patients**) would like to be done in order to improve **their** (**patients**) quality of life.

- 1-Find a word in the text which means (**a state of unconsciousness**)
- 2-What device have scientists used to speak to patients in coma?
- 3-What has the scanner proved on a man who has been in a coma?
- 4-What do doctors hope to discover in future?

Answers : 1-coma 2- using a special brain scanner called an MRI.

3-that a man has a conscious, thinking mind

4-to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

C: A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly.

A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, **which** (**A new cancer drug**) doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce **their** (**cancer patients**) symptoms overnight. **It** (**a new cancer drug**) is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein **which** (**a protein**) causes cancerous cells to grow. **It** (**The new treatment**) will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that **they** (**The patients**) are definitely going to continue the trial. **They** (**The patients**) have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that **it** (**The new drug**) will help patients from all over the world.

- 1-The new cancer drug will reduce cancer signs of illness (symptoms). Write down two of these symptoms
- 2-Quote the sentence which shows how the new cancer drug works.
- 3-Doctors expect two results from the new cancer drug that is being trialled at Plymouth Hospital. Write them down.
- 4-How were the patients after starting the new cancer drug?

Answers : 1-the sickness and hair loss

2- The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow.

3-doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight.

4-fit and well

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان The King Hussein Cancer Centre

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) مركز الملك حسين للسرطان is Jordan's only comprehensive شامل في الاردن cancer treatment centre مركز علاج سرطان. It treats يعالج both كلا adult and paediatric patients المرضى الاطفال والكبار. As بسبب the population of the country سكان البلد increases يزداد, more and more families اكثر عائلات اكثر will rely on على the hospital المستشفى for cancer treatment لعلاج السرطان. Patients المرضى come not only from فقط لا يأتون فقط Jordan الاردن but also ايضا من دول اخرى from other countries لكن في المنطقة, as they are attracted لأنه يجذبهم by its excellent reputation بالسمعة الطيبة, lower costs الاسعار المنخفضة, and cultural and language similarities والتشابه اللغوي والثقافي.

In order to cope with مع the increase الزيادة in demand في الطلب for treatment العلاج, the KHCC المركز has begun بدأ an expansion programme برنامج التوسعة. Building started البناء بدأ in 2011 CE سنة 2011. The hospital المستشفى will have لديه more than اكثر من doubled ضعف its capacity سعته by 2016 CE سنة 2016 increasing space بحلول سنة 2016 for new cancer cases حالات سرطان جديدة from 3,500 في السنة من 3500 per year الى 9,000 9000.

By then بحلول ذلك الوقت, they will have added سيكونوا قد اضافوا 182 extra beds سرير اضافي, along with مع bigger units وحدات اكبر for different departments لاقسام مختلفة, including تشمل radiotherapy العلاج الاشعاعي. New adult and paediatric wards اجنحة اطفال وكبار جديدة will have opened ستفتتح. Additionally اضافة, they will have built سيكونوا قد بنوا a special ten-floor outpatients' building مبنى عيادات خارجية من 10 طوابق, with an education centre مع مركز تعليمي which will include سيشمل teaching rooms غرف تعليمية and a library ومكتبة.

Many cancer patients مرضى سرطان live far away بعيدا from عمان Amman, where حيث the KHCC المركز is located يقع, and the journey to الرحلة الى and from the hospital المستشفى is often difficult صعبة. For this reason لهذا السبب, there are plans هناك خطط to extend لتوسعة cancer care facilities رعاية السرطان to other parts اخرى of Jordan الاردن. In the near future المستقبل القريب, King Abdullah University Hospital مستشفى الملك عبد الله الجامعي in Irbid اربد hopes to ان يأمل set up ينشئ radiotherapy machines اجهزة علاج اشعاعي, so that مرضى السرطان cancer patients from northern Jordan من شمال الاردن will not have to go لن يتوجب الذهاب لعمان Amman for radiotherapy treatment للمعالجة الاشعاعية.

***Read the following texts carefully , and then answer the questions that follow:**

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan’s only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. **It (KHCC)** treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as **they (Patients)** are attracted by **its (the hospital)** excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled **its (The hospital)** capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

By **then (2016)**, **they (the KHCC)** will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, **they (the KHCC)** will have built a special ten-floor outpatients’ building, with an education centre **which (an education centre)** will include teaching rooms and a library.

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, **where (Amman)** the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

- 1-Why does the hospital need to expand يتوسع?
- 2-What does the education centre contain?
- 3-Give three reasons أسباب why patients from other countries visit the centre.
- 4-What is one of the disadvantages مساوىء of the KHCC for patients who live far بعيد from Amman?
- 5-What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities تسهيلات in other parts of Jordan?

Answers :

- 1-In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment
- 2-teaching rooms and a library.
- 3-excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.
- 4-the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult
- 5-King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines.

Accident victim tests first artificial limb

ضحية حادث يجرب طرف اصطناعي

Scientists العلماء have successfully invented بنجاح اخترعوا a prosthetic hand يد صناعية with a sense حاسة of touch اللمس. It is انه an exciting new invention مثير, which they plan تطويره to develop. It is possible that بأن من الممكن, in the not-too-distant future جدا في المستقبل غير البعيد, similar artificial arms and legs سيقان واذرع صناعية مشابهة will have taken the place مكان of today's prosthetic limbs الاطراف الصناعية اليوم.

Dennis Sorensen دينس سورنسن, a 39-year-old سنة 39 عمره from Denmark من الدنمارك, was the first person الشخص الاول to try out التجرب الذي the new invention الاختراع الجديد. After losing فقدانه his left hand يده اليسرى in an accident حادث, he had been using كان يستخدم a standard prosthetic hand يد صناعية عادية for nine سنوات. The new hand اليد الجديدة, which was developed اتي طورت by Swiss and Italian scientists من علماء سويسريون وايطاليون, was a huge improvement كان تقدما كبيرا. With it وبه, Sorensen سورنسن could استطاع not only فقط pick up النقاط and manipulate التحكم objects بالاشياء, but he could also ايضا feel them لكنه استطاع ايضا. 'When I held عندما امسك an object شىء, I could feel أشعر if it was soft ناعما or hard او صلبا, round دائري or square مربع,' he explained. He said that بأن the sensations المشاعر were almost كانت غالباً the same as نفس the ones التي he felt شعرها with his other hand ببيده الاخرى.

Unfortunately لسوء الحظ, Sorensen كان only taking part فقط يشارك in trials تجارب, and the equipment والاداة is not ready ليست جاهزة for general use yet حتى الان. He was only كان فقط allowed مسموح to wear لبسه it for a month شهر, for safety reasons لاسباب تتعلق بالامان. So now الان he has لديه his old artificial hand back يده الصناعية القديمة. However مع ذلك, he hopes that soon سريعا he will be wearing سوف يلبس the new type النوع الجديد of hand اخرى. He is looking forward to الوقت الذي هو يتطلع الى the time when تكون متوفرة similar artificial limbs اطراف صناعية مشابهة for the thousands of people الناس who need them الذين يحتاجونها. He will have helped حياتهم to transform بتحويل their lives سوف يساعد.

***Read the following texts carefully , and then answer the questions that follow:**

A: Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. **It (a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch)** is an exciting new invention, **which (invention) they (Scientists)** plan to develop. It is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs.

- 1- Who invented the new prosthetic hand? What is special مميز about it?
- 2- Find a word that is the opposite عكس of 'natural' in the paragraph.

Answers :1- Scientists (Swiss and Italian) / a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch 2-artificial

B: Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing **his (Dennis Sorensen)** left hand in an accident, **he (Dennis Sorensen)** had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, **which (The new hand)** was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With **it (the new hand)**, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but **he (Dennis Sorensen)** could also feel **them (objects)**. 'When **I (Dennis Sorensen)** held an object, **I (Dennis Sorensen)** could feel if **it (an object)** was soft or hard, round or square,' **he (Dennis Sorensen)** explained. **He (Dennis Sorensen)** said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones **he (Dennis Sorensen)** felt with **his (Dennis Sorensen)** other hand.

- 1-Why was he wearing a prosthetic hand? 2- Who do the pronouns 'I' refer to ?
- 3-Quote the sentence which indicates the nationalities of the scientists who invented the new hand.
- 4-How did Dennis lose his left hand?

Answers :1- After losing his left hand in an accident 2- Dennis Sorensen

3-The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement.

4-in an accident

C: Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. **He (Dennis Sorensen)** was only allowed to wear **it (the equipment)** for a month, for safety reasons. So now **he (Dennis Sorensen)** has **his (Dennis Sorensen)** old artificial hand back. However, **he (Dennis Sorensen)** hopes that soon **he (Dennis Sorensen)** will be wearing the new type of hand again. **He (Dennis Sorensen)** is looking forward to the time **when (the time)** similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people **who (the thousands of people)** need **them (similar artificial limbs)**. **He (Dennis Sorensen)** will have helped to transform **their (the thousands of people)** lives.

- 1-Which hand is he wearing now? Why?
- 2-Why is Sorensen looking forward to similar artificial limbs in the future?

Answers 1- old artificial hand / for safety reasons 2-To be available for the thousands of people who need them. He will have helped to transform their lives.

***Listening**

Presenter: Welcome to the Science and Technology Conference! Our speaker today is Professor Wilkins. He's going to talk about robots and how the medical sciences will be using them in the future.

Professor: Thank you. As I'm sure you are aware, technology is rapidly changing the way medical science is being used. We already use robots in lots of different areas of medicine. I know a lot of you in the audience are nurses. You might be wondering, will I still be working as a nurse in ten years' time, or will a robot be doing my job?

Pronunciation

Using the International Phonetic Alphabet – IPA

***Write the words using the IPA.**

technology	
audience	
healthy	
carrying	

Speaking

***Read the following information and discuss the questions.**

The population of Jordan increased from approximately 2.3 million in 1980 CE to about 6.5 million in 2010 CE. It is expected that the population will keep on increasing, and by 2050 CE it will be about 11.5 million.

1- How do you think this increase in population will affect Jordan's housing, education and health facilities?

2- What can be done to help Jordan cope with this increase in population?



Grammar

The future continuous المستقبل المستمر

يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للحديث عن شيء سيكون في حالة استمرارية في زمن مستقبلي. ومما يدل عليه.

this time next year / this time next week / in ten years' time / in seven days' time

جملة مثبتة	I / We / You / They / He / She / It	will be+ V1ing +....
جملة منفية	I / We / You / They / He / She / It	won't be+ V1ing +
سؤال	(Question word) will + subject + be V1ing +.....	

*Examples :

- 1- This time next year, they **will be preparing** for their final exams.
- 2- What **will we be doing** in ten year's time?
- 3- A: Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or **will** you **be having** you dinner with your family then?
- B: No, I **won't be having** dinner at that time. I **will be watching** the news. My mum **will be preparing** dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.
- 4- A: What do you think you **will be doing** in two years' time? **Will** you **be working**, or **will** you **be doing** a university degree?
- B: I certainly **won't be working** because I want to do a degree in Medicine. It's a very long course, so I **will** still **be studying** in seven years' time!
- 5- If you need to contact me next week, we **ll be staying** at a hotel in Aqaba.
- 6- I can't call my dad right now. He **ll be boarding** the plane. It takes off in an hour.
- 7- We won't be home tomorrow night. We **will be watching** the football match at the stadium.
- 8- Soon we **will be packing** for our holiday.
- 9- Next Monday, I **will be working** in my new job.
- 10- **Will** you **be meeting** us at the library this afternoon?
- 11- This time tomorrow, we **ll be celebrating** because we will have finished our exams.
- 12- A: What do you think you **will be doing** in two years' time?
B: I think I will be living in Karak, and I **will be studying** Geography.
- 13- A: Don't phone me at seven. I **will be having** dinner with my family.
B: OK, I'll phone at nine.
- 14- A: Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby **will be sleeping**.
B: Don't worry. I won't forget.

The future perfect المستقبل التام

يستخدم المستقبل التام للحديث عن شيء سوف يصبح تاما في زمن مستقبلي.
ومما يدل عليه.

اشارة زمنية للحاضر / المستقبل + by

جملة مثبتة	I / We / You / They / He / She / It	will have+ V3 +....
جملة منفية	I / We / You / They / He / She / It	won't have+ V3 +
سؤال	(Question word) will + subject + have V3 +.....	

Examples:

- 1-By 2025, she will have graduated from:
- 2-We're late ! By the time we get to the station , the train **will have gone**.
- 3- In three years time , my brother **will have graduated** from university.
- 4- This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we **will have finished** our exams.
- 5- This time next month, my parents **will have been** married for twenty years.
- 6- The books that you ordered by the end of the week **won't have arrived**.
- 7- By next year, **will** you **have visited** England?
- 8-By the end of this year, we **will have lived** here for ten years.
- 9-Next month, we **will have lived** in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!
- 10-**Will** you **have done** all your homework by eight o'clock?
- 11- It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight **will have arrived** at Queen Alia International Airport.
- 12- You can borrow this book tomorrow. I **will have finished** it by then.
- 13-By the end of this decade, doctors **will have discovered** how to cure colds and flu.
- 14-In thirty years' time, scientists **will have found** a cure for cancer.

Simple future (will+V1 / Be going to +V1)

- 1-Rami has broken his leg. It **is going to take** a long time to get better. He **will stay** in hospital for at least two weeks, and he **will have** his leg in plaster for much longer. Rami **is going to miss** a lot of lessons at school, but he **is going to do** some work while he's in hospital, and he also hopes his friends **will tell** him about the lessons he has missed.
- 2- If you need help to find a job, I **will help** you.
- 3- Do you think you **ll miss** your school friends when you go to university?

الأفعال التالية تتبع ب to +V1

hope يأمل	+ to + V.1
plan يخطط	
intend ينوي	

Examples:

- 1-I **intend to study** Medicine at university.
Then I **hope to work** in hospital near my home town.
- 2-I **hope to be** an engineer one day.
I'm **planning to get** some work experience before I go to university.
- 3-I **hope to do** well in my exams this year.
Then I **intend to go** to university and study Archaeology.
- 4-I **plan to go** abroad when I leave school.
I **intend to improve** my English.
Then I **hope to return** to Jordan and get a good job.
- 5- He **hopes to become** a teacher one day.
- 6- I **intend to apply** for a job when I finish university.
- 7- Many hospitals **plans to use** robots to help nurses in the future.
- 8- How **do you intend to solve** the problem?
- 9- Our school **hopes to raise** enough money to build a new library.
- 10- **Do you intend to buy** tickets for the play?
- 11-Are you **planning to go** shopping tomorrow?

*These two sentences mean the same.

Ali **intends to finish** his project tonight. Ali **is going to finish** his project tonight.

مهارات كتابية Writing skills

الصور البلاغية (الفنية) Rhetorical devices

1-Simile: التشبيه

Some robots will look and **sound very like humans**, because technology will have advanced a great deal.

Treatment and medicines will **taste as delicious as** real food.

2-Metaphor: الاستعارة

The world will be **at your fingertips**.

3-Onomatopoeia: كلمات يوحي لفظها بمعناها

Everywhere we go we will hear the constant **buzz** and **hum** of technology

4-Personification: (اضفاء صفة بشرية لغير البشر) التشخيص

Our computers and mobile phones will **take care of us**, by **telling us** when to wake up, eat and sleep.

Writing

*Edit the following text.

In the near future, a new 'bionic eye' **will have helped** people with failing **eyesite** to see again. A **devise** inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and **send** it to the **brian**, which interprets it as vision.

Answers : -will help –eyesight –device –sends –brain

*Write an essay predicting medical advances by the year 2100 CE.

*Think of three ways in which people will be living in the future.

*Write about 80 words. Consider three of the following:

- at home • in a hospital • at school • at work

Self assessment A: Choose the correct form of the verbs:

1- Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., ordinner with your family then?

a-will you be having b-you will be having

c-be having will you d-you having be will

2- I won't be having dinner at that time. I..... the news.

a-will watch b-will have watched c-is watching d- will be watching

3-My mum will be..... dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.

a-prepare b-prepares c-prepared d-preparing

4- What do you think..... in two years' time?

a-will you have done b- you will be doing c-do d- will do

5-I certainly won't be working because I want to do a degree in Medicine. It's a very long course, so I will still in seven years' time!

a-be do b-did c- be done d- be doing

6- If you need to contact me next week, we'll..... at a hotel in Aqaba.

a-staying b-be staying c-stays d-stayed

7- If you need help to find a job, I will you.

a-help b-helping c-helped d-helps

8- I can't call my dad right now. He'll..... the plane. It takes off in an hour.

a-boarding b-be boarding c-boards d-board

9- We be home tomorrow night. We'll be watching the match .

a-won't b-wouldn't c- would d-wouldn't have

10- Do you think you..... your school friends when you go to university?

a-miss b-will miss c-missing d-misses

11- In three years time , my brother graduated from university.

a-will be b-will c-would d-will have

12- Soon we packing for our holiday.

a-will have b-would c-will be d-will

13-I intend Medicine at university.

a-studying b-to study c-study d-studies

- 14- I hope in hospital near my home town.
a-to work b-work c-works d-working
- 15- I'm planning some work experience before I go to university.
a-getting b-to get c-gets d-get
- 16-He has broken his leg. Ittake a long time to get better.
a-is going to b-was going to c- go d-were going to
- 17-He will stay in hospital for at least two weeks, and he his leg in plaster for much longer.
a-will has b-will had c-will d-will have
- 18-Next month, we will in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!
a-living b-has lived c- had lived d-have lived
- 19- You can borrow this book tomorrow. I it by then.
a-will have finished b-will be finishing c-finishing d-will finish
- 20-Which word refers to an illness ?
a-dementia b-drug c-implant d-medical trial
- 21-Which word refers to a medical apparatus?
a-pill b-scanner c-side effect d-symptom
- 22-Which word means an object that is manufactured by humans?
a-arthritis b-artificial c-coma d-fund
- 23-Which word means a tool that has a particular purpose?
a-apparatus b-artificial c-prosthetic d-sponsor
- 24-Which word means to (pay for)?
a-artificial b-equipment c-fund d-prosthetic
- 25-It is that the population will keep on increasing.
a-expect b-expects c-expecting d-expected
- 26-This time next year, they for their final exams.
a-prepare b-will be preparing c-prepared d-prepares
- 27-What will we in ten year's time?
a-doing b-be doing c-did d-does
- 28-We're late ! By the time we get to the station , the train
a-will have gone b- gone c-go d- went
- 29-Will it still.....this evening?
a-rain b- rained c- be raining d- rains
- 30- This time next month, my parents..... married for twenty years.
a-be b-will have been c- being d-were
- 31- The books that you ordered..... by the end of the week.
a-will have arrived b-arrived c-arriving d-has arrived
- 32- By next year, you will.....England?
a-visits b-visiting c-have visited d-visits
- 33-By the end of this year, we..... here for ten years.
a-live b-lives c-will have lived d-has lived

34-I plan abroad when I leave school.

a-go b-goes c-going d-to go

35-I intend my English.

a-to improve b-improves c-improving d-improved

36-I hope to Jordan and get a good job.

a-return b-returns c-to return d-returning

37-By the end of this decade, doctors how to cure colds and flu.

a-discover b-will have discovered c-discovered d-discovering

38-In thirty years' time, scientists will have a cure for cancer.

a-find b-finds c-found d-finding

B: Complete each of the following items

1-Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is.....

2-She is going to study medicine at university.

She plans.....

C: Correct the underlined mistakes :

1- He hope to become a teacher one day.

2- I intend apply for a job when I finish university.

3- The new hospital plan to use robots to help nurses in the future.

4- How do you intend solve the problem.

5- Our school hope raise enough money to build a new library.

6- Does you intend buy tickets for the play?

7- A: What do you think you will be doing in two years' time?

B: I think I will be living in Karak, and I will study Geography.

8- A: Don't phone me at seven. I'll have dinner with my family.

B: OK, I'll phone at nine.

9- A: What time will you get here tomorrow?

B: At about three, I think. I'll be texting you the exact time later.

10- A: Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby will sleep.

B: Don't worry. I won't forget.

11-In the near future, a new 'bionic eye' will have helped people with failing eyesite to see again.

12- A devise inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and send it to the brian, which interprets it as vision.

13-He will also be attending a course on prosthitis and learning about different kinds of medical apperatus.

14-many cancer patients live far away from amman, where the KHCC is located,

15-So now he has his old artifisial hand back. However . he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again.

Unit 4

قصص نجاح Success stories

Quotation Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?

➔ *From India to Spain, the brilliant civilisation of Islam flourished.*

Bertrand Russell (1872 CE–1970 CE)

ازدهرت الحضارة الاسلامية المشرقة في المنطقة الممتدة من الهند الى اسبانيا

-Islam was leading the way in the world.

مفردات الوحدة الرابعة Vocabulary

- 1- **algebra** علم الجبر (noun) a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers. algebraic (adjective)
- 2- **arithmetic** علم الحساب (noun) the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.
- 3- **artificially-created** منشأ صناعيا (adjective) not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural . create (verb) creation (noun)
- 4- **brehtaking** باهر (adjective) wonderful, awe-inspiring
- 5- **carbon-neutral** متعادل الكربون (adjective) not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere . neutralise (verb) neutrality (noun)
- 6- **composition** مقطوعة موسيقية (noun) [of music] a piece of music that someone has written. compose (verb)
- 7- **criticise** ينتقد (verb) to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something). critic, criticism (noun) critical (adjective)
- 8- **demonstration** عرض / شرح (noun) an act of explaining and showing how to do something, or how something works .demonstrate (verb)
- 9- **desalination** تحليه ماء البحر (noun) the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used. desalinate (verb)
- 10- **geometry** علم الهندسة (noun) the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces. geometric (adjective) geometrically (adverb)
- 11- **grid** شبكة كهربائية (noun) [energy grid] a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region.
- 12- **ground-breaking** ابداعي / جديد (adjective) new, innovative . break (verb)
- 13- **inheritance** ميراث (noun) money or things that you get from someone after they die . inherit (verb)

- 14- **inoculation** تطعيم (noun) an injection you can have to protect you from a disease.
inoculate (verb) inoculable (adjective)
- 15- **irrigate** يسقي (verb) to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow.
irrigation (noun)
- 16- **mathematician** عالم رياضيات (noun) a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level. mathematics (noun) mathematical (adjective)
- 17- **megaproject** مشروع ضخم (noun) a very large, expensive, ambitious business project
- 18- **minaret** منئذنة (noun) the tall, thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayer
- 19- **musical harmony** ايقاع موسيقي (noun) a pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together. harmonious (adjective) harmonise (verb)
- 20- **outweigh** يفوق (verb) to be more important than something else
- 21- **pedestrian** مشاة (noun) someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars . pedestrian (adjective)
- 22- **philosopher** فيلسوف (noun) someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy .philosophise (verb)
philosophical (adjective)
- 23- **physician** طبيب (noun) someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment.
- 24- **polymath** متعدد الثقافة (noun) someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects
- 25- **qualify** يتأهل (verb) to be entitled to a particular benefit or privilege by fulfilling a necessary condition. qualification (noun) restoration (noun)
- 26- **revolutionise** يحدث ثورة (verb) to completely change the way people do something or think about something. revolution (noun) revolutionary (adjective)
- 27- **sustainability** استمرارية (noun) the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water. sustain (verb) sustainable (adjective)
- 28- **translation** ترجمة (noun) the process of converting documents from one language to another . translate (verb) translator (noun)
- 29- **underline** يبرز / يؤكد (verb) to emphasise, to highlight
- 30- **vary** يختلف (verb) to differ according to the situation. variation (noun) variable (adjective)
- 31- **zero-waste** صفر نفايات (adjective) producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused.

تمارين المفردات

A: Group the words in two categories:

1- subjects 2- people specialised in certain fields of study

(arithmetic , geometry , mathematician , philosopher , physician , polymath)

D: Words with their definitions كلمات مع تعريفها الصحيح

1- talent موهبة	special ability مقدره خاصة
2- founder مؤسس	the person who starts something new, such as an organisation or a city شخص يبدأ شيء جديد مثل مؤسسه او مدينة
3- scales ميزان	an instrument to measure weight (ميزان) اداة قياس الوزن
4- polymath متعدد المعرفة/علامة	an expert in many subjects خبير في عدة مجالات
5- arithmetic علم الحساب	the study of numbers دراسة الأرقام
6-laboratory مختبر	a room for scientific experiments غرفة لتجارب علمية

E: Complete the sentences with words from the box.

(farms مزارع , footprint اثر , free خالي , friendly صديق , neutral/متعادل/محايد , pedestrian مشاة , power طاقة , renewable متجدد , waste نفايات)

- 1- In hot countries, solar شمسي..... is an important source of energy طاقة.
- 2- 'Green' projects مشاريع خضراء are environmentally بيئية.....
- 3- Wind رياح..... are an example of energy طاقة.
- 4- If a city recycles يعيد تدوير everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero-.....
- 5- We burn carbon نحرق الكربون whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon.....
- 6- If we replace يستبدل as much carbon as we burn نحرق, we are carbon-.....
- 7- A place where no cars are allowed غير مسموح سيارات is a car-..... Zone منطقة, and it is..... friendly صديق.

Self assessment

1-Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences :

(footprint / economic growth /geometry / carbon footprint/ polymath / energy / arithmetic)

- 1-When people talk about they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country's products.
- 2- We can all work hard to reduce our by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
- 3- We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study.....
- 4- In hot countries, solar..... is an important source of energy.
- 5- We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon.....
- 6- Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in.....

2-Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences :

(pedestrian/waste / negative effect /physician / economic growth / biological waste / farms)

- 1- A place where no cars are allowed is a car-free zone, and it is..... friendly.
- 2- Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
- 3- You must not take in medicine without consulting a..... .
- 4- Pollution has some serious on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
- 5- Wind..... are an example of energy.
- 6- If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero-.....

3-Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences :

(public transport / friendly /polymath /neutral / philosopher / urban planning)

- 1- If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon-.....
- 2- The need for more effective is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.
- 3- A..... is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.
- 4- If we take more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
- 5- 'Green' projects are environmentally.....

الاستيعاب Reading comprehension

The importance of Islamic achievements in history

أهمية الانجازات الاسلامية في التاريخ

Jabir ibn Hayyan (born 722 CE, died 815 CE) جابر بن حيان

The Arab world /العالم العربي has many / لديه عدة famous chemists / كيميائيين مشهورين in its history / في تاريخه, but the person / لكن الشخص who is known / الذي يعرف as the founder / كمؤسس of chemistry / الكيمياء is probably / من المحتمل

Jabir ibn Hayyan / جابر بن حيان. He is most well known / هو الاكثر شهرة for the beginning / لبداية of the production / انتاج of sulphuric acid / حامض السلفريك. He also built / هو ايضا صنع a set of scales / ميزان which changed / الذي غير the way in which / الطريقة التي chemists / الكيميائيين weighed / يزن items / العناصر in a laboratory / المختبر: his scales / ميزانه could weigh / يزن items / العناصر over / اكثر من 6,000 times / مرة 6000 smaller than / اصغر من a kilogram / كيلوغرام.

علي بن نافع (Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab) (born 789 CE, died 857 CE)

علي بن نافع ' Ali ibn Nafi is also known as 'Ziryab' زرياب (صوتة الجميل او الطائر الاسود 'Blackbird', because of his beautiful voice).
He was a gifted pupil طالب of a famous musician مشهور from Baghdad من بغداد, and it was his talent وكنته for music للموسيقى that led him to Cordoba قرطبة in the ninth century CE في القرن التاسع.
He was the guest ضيف of the Umayyad ruler الحاكم الاموي there هناك.
He is the person الذي established اسس the first music school مدرسة الموسيقى الاولى in Cordoba في قرطبة in the world العالم, teaching العزف musical harmony and composition والتأليف الموسيقي. He revolutionised احدث ثورة musical theory لنظرية الموسيقى, and is also the person الذي introduced قدم the oud العود to Europe الى اوروبا.

Fatima al-Fihri

(born early 9th century, died 880 CE) فاطمة الفهري

Fatima al-Fihri فاطمة الفهري كانت ابنة of a wealthy businessman تاجر ثري. She used استخدمت her father's inheritance ميراث اباها to build ابناء a learning centre مركز تعليمي in Fez فاس, Morocco المغرب.
This learning centre هذا المركز التعليمي became اصبح Morocco's top university جامعة المغرب الاولى, and it is where وهي حيث many students اتوا from all over العالم من مختلف انحاء the world من العديد من الطلاب to study ليدرسوا. Moreover علاوة على ذلك, it was انها Fatima's sister Mariam مريم, who supervised اشرفت the building of بناء the Andalus Mosque مسجد الاندلس, which was not far ليس بعيدا from the learning centre عن المركز التعليمي.

Al-Kindi (born around 801 CE, died 873 CE) الكندي

Al-Kindi الكندي was a physician طبيب, philosopher فيلسوف, mathematician رياضيات, chemist كيميائي, musician موسيقار and astronomer فلك.
—a true polymath علامة حقيقي. He made عمل ground-breaking discoveries اكتشافات جديدة in many of these fields في العديد من, but it is probably المحتمل من his work عمله in arithmetic الحساب and geometry الهندسة that has made him جعلته the most famous الأشهر.

***Read the following texts carefully , and then answer the questions that follow:**

A: The Arab world has many famous chemists in **its (the Arab world)** history, but the person **who (the person)** is known as the **founder** of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. **He (Jabir ibn Hayyan)** is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. **He (Jabir ibn Hayyan)** also built **a set of scales which (a set of scales)** changed the way in **which (the way)** chemists weighed items in **a laboratory: his (Jabir ibn Hayyan)** scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

1-Jabir Ibn Hayyan had many achievements. Write down two of them.

2-Find a word which means (a room for scientific experiments)

3-What is special about Jabir Ibn Hayyan's set of scales ?

4-Find a word in the text which means (someone who starts something new)

Answers :1- He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. He also built a set of scales. 2-a laboratory 3-his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram. 4-founder

B: Ali ibn Nafi ' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of his beautiful voice). **He (Ali ibn Nafi ')** was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was **his (Ali ibn Nafi ')** **talent** for music that(his talent for music) led **him (Ali ibn Nafi ')** to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. **He (Ali ibn Nafi ')** was the guest of the Umayyad ruler **there (Cordoba)**. **He (Ali ibn Nafi ')** is the person **who (the person)** established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. **He (Ali ibn Nafi ')** revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person **who (the person)** introduced the oud to Europe.

1-What did Ziryab teach at the music school?

2-Why was he called the blackbird?

3-What did he introduce to Europe?

Answers:1- musical harmony and composition 2-because of his beautiful voice 3-the oud

C: Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman. **She (Fatima al-Fihri)** used her(**Fatima al-Fihri**) father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is **where (learning centre)** many students from all over the world come to study. Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam, **who (Mariam)** supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, **which (the Andalus Mosque)** was not far from the learning centre.

1-Write down two achievements of Fatima al-Fihri and her sister.

2-Who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque?

3-What helped Fatima to build the learning centre?

Answers:1- build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco / building of the Andalus Mosque. 2- Mariam 3-her father's inheritance

D:Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true **polymath** . **He (Al-Kindi)** made ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably **his (Al-Kindi)** work in arithmetic and geometry **that (his work in arithmetic and geometry)** has made **him (Al-Kindi)** most famous.

- 1-Quote the sentence which indicates that Al-Kindi was a polymath.
- 2-What made Al-Kindi most famous?
- 3-Find a word in the text which means (an expert)

Answers:1- Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer . 2-hiswork in arithmetic and geometry 3-a polymath

Masdar City – a positive step? خطوه ايجابية

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities.

Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive public projects of interest to the public. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticized because of their negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at these issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste, artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometers, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in environmentally-friendly products.

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.

Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source, and industrial waste will be recycled.

The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realized, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.



***Read the following texts carefully , and then answer the questions that follow:**

A: Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, **which (megaprojects)** are designed to encourage **economic growth** and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, **they (megaprojects)** are all, by definition, expensive, **public projects that (megaprojects)** attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes. The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits **it (the concept of megaproject)** brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of **their (many megaprojects) negative effects** on a community or the environment. This essay will look at these issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

1- There are many examples of megaprojects .Write down four them.

What examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay **مقالة زودت**?

2-The writer states two benefits of creating megaprojects . Write them down.

3-Megaproject are public expensive projects that attract

A-community and environment B-interest and media

C-motorways and airports D-size and cost

4-The main factor that determines the definition of a megaproject is....

A-the benefits it brings to a community B-the negative effects on the environment

C-the high cost of the project D-the negative effects on the community

Answers:1- motorways, airports, stations, tunnels

2- to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. 3-B 4-A

B: Masdar City, **which (Masdar City)** began **its (Masdar City)** development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zerowaste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, **when (in 2025CE) it (Masdar City)** is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products. The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. **It (The city)** is built on an advanced energy grid which (**an advanced energy grid**) monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.

1-Masdar city depends completely on.....

A-non-renewable energy B-renewable energy C-petrol D-gas

2-How long is Masdar city expected to take to be finished?

A-18 years B-20 years C-19 years D-25 years

3-What is the number of inhabitants in Masadar city?

A-1500 B-40000 C-50000 D-2006

4-What will distinguish Masdar city all over the world?

5-What is the area of Masdar city?

Answers:1-B 2-C 3-B

4-the world's first carbon-neutral, zerowaste artificially-created city

5-six square kilometers

C: Furthermore, in order to reduce **its (Masdar City) carbon footprint**, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as **public transport** vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways. Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. **Biological waste** will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

1-There are many procedures that will be implemented to reduce carbon footprint in Masdar city. Write down two of these procedures.

2-Mention two renewable sources of energy that will provide Masadr city.

3-Two kinds of waste are mentioned in the above text. What are they?

4-How will the city be connected to other places?

Answers:1- Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly.

Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles.

2- Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms

3-Biological waste and industrial waste

4-by a network of roads and railways

D: The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems. While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of **it (the project)**. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities. In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning **that (urban planning)** will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

1-Quote the sentence which shows who are the present inhabitants of Masadr city.

2-Which word means (**be more important**)?

A-inspire

B-sustainable

C-blueprint

D-outweigh

3-What criticism mentioned in the text for Masdar city?

4-What are the students at Msadar city try to find?

Answers:1- The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

2-D 3- instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities. 4- solutions to the world's energy problems.

A founding father of farming

مؤسس علم الزراعة

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, the King of Toledo. His great passions were botany, which is the study of plants, and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own 'hands-on' experience of working the land.

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was *A Book of Agriculture*. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers. The most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through his writing.

The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

- Write down the basic information **أساسية معلومات** about Ibn Bassal:

Name اسم : Ibn Bassal **Date** تاريخ : Lived in the eleventh century CE.

Location موقع : Al-Andalus.

Occupation مهنة **and interests** اهتمامات : writer , scientist and engineer/ interested in botany and agriculture.

Achievements إنجازات : writing *A Book of Agriculture* / designing water pumps and irrigation systems.

Legacy ارث: agricultural instructions and advice.

***Read the following texts carefully , and then answer the questions that follow:**

A: Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer **who** (Ibn Bassal) lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. **He** (Ibn Bassal) worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, **who** (Al-Ma'mun) was the King of Toledo. **His** (Ibn Bassal) great passions were botany, **which** (botany) is the study of plants, and agriculture. Although **he** (Ibn Bassal) was a great scholar, **he** (Ibn Bassal) was also a practical man and all of **his** (Ibn Bassal) writing came from **his** (Ibn Bassal) own 'hands-on' experience of working the land.

1- Write down the sentence which suggests that Ibn Bassal was a polymath.

2- Give examples of Ibn Bassal's areas **مجالات** of knowledge **معرفة**.

3-The word that means 'the study of plants' is.....

a-experience b-agriculture c-botany d-scholar

4-What did most of Ibn Bassal's writing depend on ?

5-When and where did Ibn Bassal live?

Answers:1- Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE.2-writing , science , engineering , botany , agriculture. 3-c

4-his own 'hands-on' experience of working the land.5-in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE

B: One of the many things **which** (One of the many things) Ibn Bassal achieved was *A Book of Agriculture*. The book consisted of sixteen chapters **which** (The book) explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. **He** (Ibn Bassal) Ibn Bassal designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through **his** (Ibn Bassal) writing.

1- Ibn Bassal explained two ways to supply land with water .Write down them.

2- Find a verb in the text that means 'supply land with water'.

3- What did Ibn Bassal design?

4-Ibn Bassal wrote about planting many kinds of plants. Write them down.

5-How did we know about Ibn Bassal's achievements ?

Answers: 1-by finding underground water and digging wells. 2-irrigate 3- water pumps and irrigation systems 4-trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers.

5- through his writing.

C: The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed **his (Ibn Bassal)** instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems **that (The irrigation systems) he (Ibn Bassal)** and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain. Although **his (Ibn Bassal)** name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

1- Quote the sentence which indicates that the land was productive.

2- Guess the meaning of 'legacy' ارث in the paragraph. What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?

3- Guess the meaning of 'fertile land' أرض خصبة in the paragraph. Which part of the text illustrates تصور its meaning?

Answers:1- As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population.

2-it means what someone leaves to the world after their death.Ibn Bassal's legacy is his agricultural instructions and advice.

3-productive

Listening

Coffee, chess, flying, the clock, windmills, algebra, soap, the fountain pen, crystal glasses, inoculation, cheques, carpets ... What all these items have in common is their origins. They all have their roots in Arab or Islamic discoveries or inventions made in the past. It was the time when Arab and Islamic rulers established one of the largest empires in history. During this period, artists, engineers, scholars, poets, philosophers, geographers and traders in the Islamic world made ground-breaking advancements in many different areas, from agriculture and industry to philosophy, science and technology, literature, music and the arts. It was another area of Arab and Islamic expertise, that of navigation and trade, that introduced their discoveries, inventions and developments to other parts of the world. In Al-Andalus, for example, trade and agriculture improved under Arab rule. There were huge advancements in arts and science, and Cordoba, the capital of Andalusia at that time, became the largest and greatest city in Europe. By the tenth century, Cordoba had a population of about 500,000. There were 700 mosques, about 60,000 palaces and 70 libraries, the largest of which had 600,000 books! Cordoba also had around 900 public baths, and it was there where Europe's first street lights appeared. Just outside the city stood the magnificent Madinat az-Zahra', the royal palace. It took 40 years to build and, until it was destroyed in the eleventh century, it was one of the wonders of the age. It is now in the process of being restored to its former glory.

Grammar

Cleft sentences الجمل الجزئية

*A cleft sentence is a complex sentence (شبه جملة مستقل and a dependent clause (شبه جملة رئيسي) هي جملة مركبة (one with a main clause رئيسي).

*We can usually express the meaning of a cleft sentence with a simple sentence. **It is called 'cleft' sentence because there are two parts to the sentence.** **We use cleft sentences in order to emphasise certain pieces of information.** تسمى جزئية لأن فيها جزئين.

تأكيد معلومات معينة

*We join the most important piece of information to a relative clause, **نربط المعلومة الأهم مع شبه جملة وصل**

Often with *who* (الذي) *where* (المكان الذي) or *that* (الذي).

*We can start cleft sentences with the following phrases, among others: تبدأ الجملة الجزئية:

The thing that ... (الشيء الذي (غير عاقل) ...)

The person who ... (الشخص الذي (عاقل) ...)

The time when ... (الوقت الذي (الوقت) ...)

The place where ... (المكان الذي (المكان) ...)

The way in which ... (الطريقة التي (كيفية عمل شيء ما) ...)

What ... (للتأكيد على مفعول به غير عاقل لفعل ...)

It ... (ضمير مفرد غير عاقل ...)



أمثلة الكتاب على الجمل الجزئية حيث يتم تاخير المؤكد

1-Abd al-Rahman I built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.

The **person** who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE was Abd al-Rahman I.

The **thing** which Abd al-Rahman I built in Cordoba in 784 CE was the Great Mosque.

The **place** where Abd al-Rahman I built the Great Mosque in 784 CE was Cordoba.

The **year** when Abd al-Rahman I built the Great Mosque in Cordoba was 784 CE.

2-Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

The **person** who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari

The **thing** which Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock.

The **time** when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.

3-Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.

The **person** who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.

4-Huda won the prize for Art last year.

The **person** who won the prize for Art last year was Huda.

The **prize** (which) that Huda won last year was for Art.

5- Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.

The **country** (place) where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.

6- Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.

The **year** when (in which) Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE.

7- My father has influenced me most.

The **person** who has influenced me most is my father.

8- I like Geography most of all.

The **subject** which I like most of all is Geography.

9-The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

London was the **place** where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE.

The **event** that took place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games

أمثلة الكتاب على الجمل الجزئية حيث يتم تقديم المؤكد

1-Huda won the prize for Art last year.

It was **Huda** who won the prize for Art last year.

It was the **prize** which Huda won for Art last year.

It was **last year** when Huda won the prize for Art.

2-Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

It was **Al-Jazari** who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

It was the **mechanical clock** which Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century.

It was the **twelfth century** when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.

3- Jabir ibn Hayyan also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

It was **Jabir ibn Hayyan** who also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

4-The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

It was in **2012 CE** that the Olympic Games were held in London.

5- Al-Kindi is especially famous for his work in geometry.

It is **Al-Kindi** who is especially famous for his work in geometry.

It is **his work in geometry** which Al-Kindi is especially famous for.

6- Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

It was **Queen Rania** who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

It was **2007CE** when Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan .

7- I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was **11 p.m** when I stopped working.

8- The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It was the **heat** that (which) made the journey unpleasant.

9-The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the **Egyptians** who built the pyramids.

It was the **pyramids** which the Egyptians built.

10-He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.

He has written many books, but it is **his final book** that (which) made him famous all over the world.

11- Ali ibn Nafi ' established the first music school in the world.

It was **Ali ibn Nafi '** who established the first music school in the world.

- When we start a sentence with What, we structure it as follows: (التركيب مع what)
I would like to go to London next year.
What I would like to do next year is go to London.
- When we begin a cleft sentence with It, the relative clause usually begins with that.
تبدأ شبه جملة الوصل ب that عندما نستخدم It
-London is a huge city . It's the capital of the UK.
London which is the capital of the UK , is a huge city.
-Brasilia is a modern city. It's the capital of the Brazil.
Brasilia which is the capital of Brazil , is a modern city.

شبه الجملة الموصولة Relative clauses
ضمائر الوصل Relative pronouns

Defining relative clauses شبه الجملة المحدد

شبه الجملة الموصولة المحددة لا يمكن حذفها من الجملة لأنها تقدم معلومات أساسية وبدونها يصبح معنى الجملة ناقصاً

- Defining relative clauses are used to identify شخص, place مكان or thing شيء is being talked about. The defining relative clause is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun وصل ضمير such as *who, which, that, where* or *when*.

We use *who* (and sometimes *that*) to refer to people; *who* الذي... فعل / عاقل

A chemist is a person **who** works in a laboratory.

A mathematician is someone **who** works with numbers.

***which* and *that* to refer to things and animals;**

الذي ... الاشياء و الحيوانات *that* الذي... فعل / غير العاقل *which*

Geometry and arithmetic are subjects **which** are studied by mathematicians.

'Physician' is an old fashioned word **which** means 'doctor'.

The stars and planets are things **which** astronomers study.

The Giralda tower **which** is in Spain stands at 400m tall.

We use *where* to refer to places. *Where* المكان الذي... / المكان

and *when* to times. *When* الزمان الذي... / الزمان

It was the month of Ramadan **when** Ibn Sina died.

***Whose* is the possessive form of *who*. *Whose* الذي... يمتلك / الملكية عاقل وغير عاقل**

This is the lady whose car was stolen yesterday.

He's the man whose son I met in Jordan.

Non-defining relative clauses شبه الجملة غير المحدد

شبه الجملة غير المحددة يمكن حذفها من الجملة لأن معنى الجملة لا يتأثر لذلك توضع بين فاصلتين

- Non-defining relative clauses are used to give more detail أكثر تفصيل about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about. The non-defining relative clause is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as *who*, *which*, *where* or *when*.

The Sahara desert, which is in Africa, is very hot.

- A non-defining relative clause differs from a defining relative clause in that it gives additional إضافي, rather than essential, information and, without it, the sentence would still convey meaning.

The Sahara desert is very hot.

- Non-defining relative clauses follow a noun and are enclosed between two commas (or dashes or brackets), unless completing the sentence.
- In non-defining relative clauses, the relative pronoun is never omitted لا يحذف.

فيما يلي أمثلة من الكتاب

1-Qasr Bashir

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman **castle** **which / that** is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman. The walls and huge corner towers of the **castle**, **which** was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing. It is thought that Qasr Bashir was built to protect the Roman border. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three **stables** **where** horses may have been kept. **People** **who / that** love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding. Once inside the building, one can imagine very vividly what it would have been like to live there during the times of the Roman Empire.

2-The Giralda

The Giralda **tower**, **which** is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain, stands at just over 104 metres tall. The **person** **who** is believed to be responsible for the design of the **tower**, **which** was originally a minaret, is the mathematician and astronomer Jabir ibn Aflah. The architect of the tower was **Ahmad Ben Baso**, **who** began work in 1184 CE. He died before the tower was completed in 1198 CE. The design of the tower is believed to be based on the Koutoubia **Mosque**, **which** is in Marrakesh, Morocco, and the Hassan Tower in Rabat.

- 1- Identify the defining and non-defining relative clauses in the text.
- 2- What relative pronouns do we use for the things in the box? people animals and things places

3-Ibn Sina

Ibn Sina (1)..... is also known as Avicenna was a polymath. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle. He wrote on early Islamic **philosophy** (2)..... included many subjects, especially logic and ethics. He also wrote *Al Qanun fi -Tibb*, the **book** (3)..... became the most famous medical textbook ever. In the last ten or twelve years of his life, Ibn Sina started studying literary matters. His **friends** (4)..... were worried about his health advised him to relax. He refused and told them ‘I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length.’ It was the **month of Ramadan**(5)..... Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

Answers : 1-who 2-which 3-that/which 4-who 5-when

Writing

*Write a summary paragraph of 80 words about someone from the past who made an important achievement. Write what it is that made them famous.

*Write two paragraphs about an invention, discovery or development.

*Write a summary of the article about Masdar City

*‘I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length.’ Do you agree with Ibn Sina’s quote?

Why/Why not? Try to use cleft sentences with defining and non-defining relative clauses in your answer.

Self assessment

A: Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three punctuation mistakes. Find and correct them.

Scientists will say that exercise is not only important for general fitness; but that it is also good for the brain, it helped us concentrate better? As a result, we perform better in exams.

B: Choose the correct answer:

1-The Sahara desert, is in Africa, is very hot.

a-whose b- where c-which d- who

2- Geometry and arithmetic are subjects are studied by mathematicians.

a-whose b- where c-which d- who

3- ‘Physician’ is an old fashioned word means ‘doctor’

a-whose b-when c-which d-who

4- The stars and planets are things..... astronomers study.

a-whose b- where c-which d-who

5-It was the month of Ramadan Ibn Sina died.

a-when b-where c- which d- who

6-He's the man daughter I met in Jordan.

a-whose b-when c-which d-who

7-Plastic is the material.....causes pollution.

a-whose b- who c-where d-which

8-I always go to the supermarket.....sells organic vegetables .

a-who b- which c-whose d-whom

9-The sentence that has been written correctly is :

a- A place where no cars are allowed is a car-free zone, and it is pedestrian friendly.

b- A place where a pedestrian no cars are allowed is -free zone, and it is pedestrian friendly.

c- A place where no free cars and pedestrian are allowed is a - zone, and it is pedestrian friendly.

d- A place where no allowed cars are is a car are -free zone, and it is pedestrian friendly.

10-.....are extremely large investment projects , which.....to encourage growth and bring new benefits to cities.

a-Magaprojects / were designed

b-Migaprojects / are designed

c-Megaprojects /are designed

d-Megeprojects / were designed

C: Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it:

1-Huda won the prize for Art last year.

The prize

2-The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

It was in 2012 CE

3-The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

The year.....

4-Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

The invention.....

5-Ali ibn Nafi ' established the first music school in the world.

It was.....

6-London is a huge city . It's the capital of the UK.

London,.....

7-The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE.

The year.....

8-Meeting new people makes travelling an exciting experience.

The thing.....

LEARN 2 BE

Answers :

- 1-The prize which / that Huda won Art last year was for Art.
- 2- It was in 2012 CE when the Olympic Games were held in London
- 3- The year when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built by Abd al-Rahman I was 784 CE.
- 4-The invention which Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock.
- 5- It was Ali ibn Nafi 'who established the first music school in the world.
- 6- London , which is the capital of the UK , is a huge city.
- 7-The year when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.
- 8-The thing which makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people

Derivation الاشتقاق

جدول يبين أقسام الكلام المرتبطة بالاشتقاق

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
فعل	اسم	صفة / نعت	حال / ظرف

- المهم هو معرفة اماكن الاسم والفعل وهي من اساسيات الجملة التي لا يمكن حذفها وكذلك اماكن الصفة والظرف.

Suffix	لاحقة : مقطع يكون نهاية الكلمة ويحدد فيما اذا كانت فعل أو اسم أو صفة أو حال
--------	---

* لواحق تضاف الى الأفعال

-ify -ate -ize -ide -ieve -en

*لواحق تضاف الى الأسماء

-ment -tion -ation -sion -ance -ence -ness -acy -ity -dom -hood -ship -ism
-ing -er -or -age -ee -ese -an -ian -ant -ery -ist

*لواحق تضاف الى الصفات

-ful -al -ical -able -less -ous -ible -ary -ent -ant -ic -ish -an -y -ive -ory -en
-ing

*الظرف / الحال

-ly

يجب معرفة الشكل العام للجملة

subject + verb + object + complement

أماكن الأسماء Noun places

1- قبل الفعل ويسمى فاعل لذلك الفعل -

Computers connect people.

2- بعد الفعل اذا كان متعدي ويسمى مفعول به لذلك الفعل -

She presents information to the students.

3- بعد الصفات بحيث تصف الصفة الاسم -

The article gives useful information about complementary medicine.

4- بعد حروف الجر -

Many diseases have disappeared because of immunization.

5- بعد صفات الملكية -

(my , our , your , his , her , its ,their , 's)

I am interested in his contribution.

6- بعد ادوات التعريف والنكرة -

(a , an , the)

If you need to make a calculation , you need a calculator.

7- بعد ضمائر الاشارة -

(this , that , these , those)

This preparation is important for the exam.

8- بعد المحددات -

(few , a few , little , a little , more , most , both , all , half , any , many , some , much , no , three , four ,)

We need one contribution to perform the task.

بشروط عدم وجود اسم بعد الفراغ أما اذا كان هناك اسم بعد الفراغ فنضع صفة 3-8

أماكن الأفعال Verb places

1- قبل الاسم المفعول به أو الضمير المفعول به وكذلك بعد الاسم الفاعل أو الضمير الفاعل -

Ibn Sina wrote on early Islamic philosophy.

2- بعد to ويكون الفعل مجرد -

He can't afford to buy a car.

3- بعد افعال المودلز -

(will , would , shall , should , can , could , may , might , must , had to)

A person who rides a bike should wear a helmet.

4- بعد do , does , did في النفي والسؤال -

Do	Not	Verb 1
Does	Subject	
Did		

I didn't take my tablet with me.

Adjective places أماكن الصفات

1- قبل الاسماء

Optimistic people make good lifestyles.

2- Be , seem , look , feel... بعد

The invention seems great.

3- بعد محددات /مؤكدات

(very , so , too , quite , extremely , absolutely , completely)

Complementary medicine is very useful for many patients.

4- المقارنة والتفضيل

She is as intelligent as her brother.

Running is more strenuous than fast walking.

Adverb places أماكن الظروف

ملاحظة هامة: الظرف يصف الفعل

1- بين الفعل المساعد والصفة/اسم المفعول

The prosthetic hand is completely suitable.

2- بداية الجملة قبل الفاصلة

Unfortunately, he was only taking part in trials.

3- نهاية الجملة المكتملة العناصر SVO

He drove the car slowly.

4- بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي

A TV can automatically download programmes.

5- بين فاصلتين

If they cannot find jobs, they can create their own and then, ideally , generate jobs for others.

مفردات اشتقاق التي وردت في الكتاب

فعل Verb	اسم Noun	صفه / Adjective تعت	ظرف / حال Adverb
ينتج produce	انتاج production منتج product	منتج productive	بشكل منتج productively
ينشأ origin	اصل origin	اصلي original	اصلا originally
يخترع invent	اختراع invention مخترع inventor	مخترع inventive	بشكل ابداعي inventively
يؤثر influence	تأثير influence	مؤثر influential	بشكل مؤثر influentially
يعلم educate	تعليم education	تعليمي educational متعلم educated	بشكل تعليمي educationally
يتوقع expect	توقع expectancy	متوقع expectant	بشكل متوقع expectantly
يعمل / يشغل operate	عملية operation	عملياتي operational	-

يرث inherit	ميراث inheritance وارث inheritor	موروث inheritable	-
يكتشف discover	اكتشاف discovery اكتشافات discoveries (pl) مكتشف discoverer	قابل للاكتشاف discoverable	-
-	طب medicine	طبي medical	بشكل طبي medically
-	تسعه nine	تاسع ninth	تاسعا ninthly
يربط access	access	access	
يدون blog	blog		
يحسب calculate	calculation	calculated	
يبعث ايميل email	email		
يصفى filter	filter		
يرسل post	post		
يعتمد rely	reliance	reliable	
	حساسية allergy	allergic	
يربط append	appendage		
	التهاب مفاصل arthritis	arthritic	
يصنع artifice		artificial	artificially
	سرطان cancer	cancerous	
يلتزم commit	commitment	committed	
يكمل complement	complementary		
	تقليد convention	conventional	conventionally
يهبط decline	decline		
يوسع expand	expansion		
يركز focus	focus	focused	
علاج remedy	remedy	remedial	
يحصن immunise	immunisation	immune	
يزرع implant	implant		
يتوقع expect	expectancy expectation		
	وفاة mortal	mortal	mortally
	بدانة obesity	obese	
	تفاؤل optimism optimist	optimistic	
	اختيار option	optional	
	طب اطفال paediatrics paediatrician	paediatric	
يطبق practise		practical	practically
ينشر publicise	publicity		

يشهر	reputation		
يمسح	scanner		
	sceptic شكي scepticism	sceptical	
يرعى	sponsor	sponsored	
	قابلية التطبيق viability	viable	viably
	علم جبر algebra	algebraic	
ينشئ	creation /creativity / creator	created / creative	creatively
يحايد	neutrality	neutral	
	سيراميك ceramics	ceramic	
يؤلف	composition		
ينتقد	critic criticism	critical	critically
desalinate يحلّي ماء البحر	desalination	desalinated	
	علم هندسة geometry	geometric	geometrically

*يضاف لذلك كلمات الاشتقاق الموجودة في قائمة المفردات بداية كل وحدة

جمل على الاشتقاق وردت في الكتاب

- 1- The Middle East is famous for the **production** of olive oil.
- 2- Ibn Sina wrote **medical** textbooks.
- 3- Fatima al-Fihri was born in the **ninth** century.
- 4- My father bought our house with an **inheritance** from his grandfather.
- 5- Scholars have discovered an **original** document from the twelfth century.
- 6- Do you think the wheel was the most important invention ever?
- 7- Al-Kindi made many important mathematical **discoveries** .
- 8- Who was the most **influential** writer of the twentieth century?
- 9-Many instruments that are still used today in **operations** were designed by Arab scholars.
- 10-When do you **expect** to receive your test results?
- 11-Amazing **medical** advances are constantly taking place in these days of technological and scientific discoveries . Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a prescription , but it is worth remembering that our immune systems can fight **infections** and diseases on their own, too.

12-Research has been done to find out why some people survive cancer. One hundred people who had survived a serious **diagnosis** were interviewed twelve years after they had been diagnosed. The intention of the study was to discover if there was anything in common with the ways in which they had acted after their diagnosis. They had all used different treatments such as surgery, radiotherapy, acupuncture and special diets. What they all had in common, however, was a strong belief that what they were doing would be **successful**. This survey has limited conclusions, but one thing it shows is that a positive attitude can help your immune system to work.

سامر عيابه



سامر عباينه



سامر عباينه

